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THE NATIONAL Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE
Meat Packing and Allied Industries

Volume 92

JUNE 15, 1935

Number 24

SAUSAGE PROFITS FROM NUSOY!

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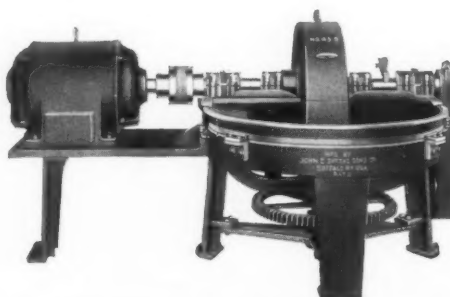
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President
LOS ANGELES SAUSAGE COMPANY, LTD.

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Made in
6 sizes



"BUFFALO"
Silent
Cutter
Made in
7 sizes

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.

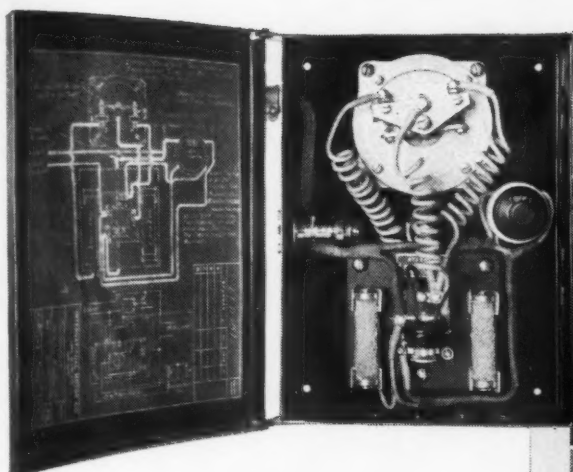
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Manufacturers of "BUFFALO" Sausage Machines and Packing House Equipment

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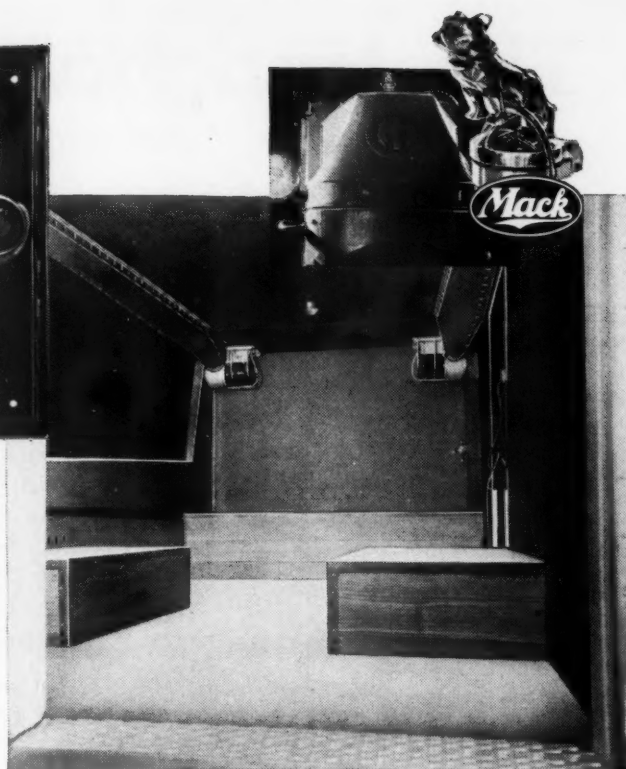
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Thermostat head, controller and main switch, installed in metal box.

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The National Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

Volume 92

JUNE 15, 1935

Number 24



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Daily Market Service (Mail and Wire)

"THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
DAILY MARKET SERVICE" reports
daily market transactions and
prices on provisions, lard, tal-
lows and greases, sausage ma-
terials, hides, cottonseed oil,
Chicago hog markets, etc.

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Contribute vitally
important economy
factors in

PRODUCTION CONTROL

What is *Production Control*?

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In many plants in your own field of industry, Yale Trucks have proved that they quickly pay for themselves. Investigate what they can do for you.

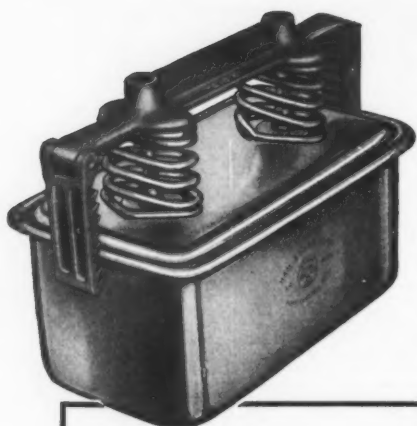
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Yale Steel-Bound Skid Platforms

Yale Hand Lift Trucks and Skid Platforms speed-up handling operations.

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PERFORMANCE

ADELMANN
Tinned Steel
Type "OE"
Made in 5 Sizes

No. 1-0-E			
Capacity	Length	Width	Depth
8 lbs.	11	5½	4½

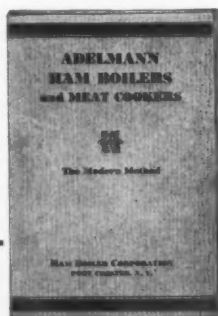
No. 02G-E			
Capacity	Length	Width	Depth
10 lbs.	12	5½	5¼

No. 02X-E			
Capacity	Length	Width	Depth
12 lbs.	11	6	5½

No. 2-0-E			
Capacity	Length	Width	Depth
12 lbs.	12	6¾	5½

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Capacity	Length	Width	Depth
15 lbs.	17¾	6½	5½

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Strong, sturdy ham boilers are a necessity, but they must back up their strength and long life with *results*. Adelmann Ham Boilers do this and more. Throughout their long life they perform efficiently and economically, producing boiled hams of such superior quality that they repay their low cost many times because of decreased costs and the multiplied profits.

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Adelmann Ham Boilers are made of Cast Aluminum, Tinned Steel, Monel Metal and Nirosta Metal.

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Properly Identified

**WILL DRIVE POOR SAUSAGE
FROM THE MARKET!**

You can combine your name or trademark with government inspection if you so desire.

Unbranded sausage in the retailer's showcase all looks very much the same. Poor sausage mingles freely with good sausage; it all becomes just "sausage."

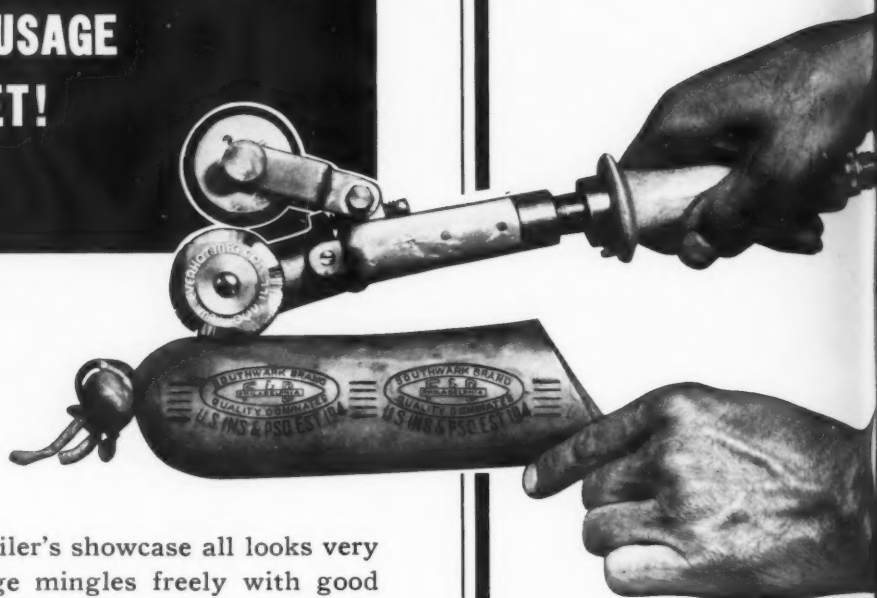
You can't expect the Public to buy sausage often if there is no way to tell the good from the bad. The cheap, unbranded sausage will soon become a drug on the market, if every maker of good sausage will brand his name on every sausage. Don't use tags or labels alone, because they can be transferred from one piece of sausage to another.

Your name on your product is the customer's definite guarantee of quality. He knows that no reputable packer will knowingly place his name on an inferior product.

So, increased sausage tonnage is entirely in the hands of you men who produce good sausage.

Don't wait for the other fellow to make the first move. Order your **EVERHOT SAUSAGE MARKER** now.

Do your bit. The other makers of good sausage will do theirs, and poor sausage will be on the way out.



EVERHOT SAUSAGE MARKER

Pat. July 4, 1933
No. 1,916,661

No. 65 Hot-Ink Roller
Sausage Brander

Equipped with two rollers—one with brand on it, the other a felt roller or inker with reservoir inside, which automatically inks the felt.

Felt roller inks the die as it is rolled over the sausage. Roller with brand on it is heated by electric element which dries ink as impressions are made.

Priced at

\$30.00
and up

complete with engraved
die.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY

603 S. 10th Ave., Maywood, Illinois
(Suburb of Chicago)

The **BOTTOM PRICE** for **Top Quality** in a 1½-ton 6-cylinder **INTERNATIONAL** **TRUCK**

\$595

f.o.b. factory for the
1½-ton, 6-cylinder,
133-inch wheelbase
Model C-30 chassis—
standard equipment.

Also available for special needs,
the 1½-ton, 4-cylinder Model C-20.
Chassis prices as low as

\$575

f.o.b. factory



This view of the 1½-ton International Model C-30 provides an example of the styling of the new streamlined International Trucks. The branch or dealer will be glad to demonstrate this truck or any other International in the line.

Quick Facts About

INTERNATIONAL

1½-ton 6-cylinder Model C-30

Six-cylinder engine—78.5 horsepower—hardened exhaust-valve seat inserts—full-floating rear axle—133 or 157-inch wheelbase—any desired body style—most economical in operation of all trucks in its class—lowest priced 1½-ton, 6-cylinder model in International history. Other International sizes range from ½-ton to 10-ton with chassis prices as low as \$400 f.o.b. factory.

● Increased demand has greatly increased the production on the new International Model C-30, and the result is the lowest price that International Harvester has ever put on a 1½-ton, 6-cylinder truck.

That increased demand is the direct result of a combination of performance and economy in a modern truck that meets the widest range of hauling requirements.

See the Model C-30 or any other International at the nearby branch or International dealer's showroom. Look over the mechanical superiorities that have enabled International owners in every line of business to operate their trucks at lower cost for a long lifetime of service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Here's a line of Dry Sausage *that is really* **COMPLETE**



PRODUCTS

E Gothaer
E H/C Summer
Thuringer H/C
Summer
B/C Salami
(all grades)
E Milan
Crescent Milan
E Peperoni
E Prosciutti
E Capicola
Capicola, Dolce
E Alpino
E Genoa
Crescent Brand Genoa
E Sicilian
E Export Nola

Very few dry sausage houses, indeed, offer a full and complete line. The Circle E Provision Co. is one that does.

In this industry, firms handling the Circle E line have a distinct advantage in that purchasing, bookkeeping, shipments, records, etc., are simplified.

Then too, the quality of Circle E products is of the business-building variety. Reorders follow sales as naturally as night follows day.

Established a great many years, Circle E success is founded upon the success of our customers with Circle E products.

It will pay you to get full details. Write today.

Attractive Offer to Jobbers and Distributors

Even a quality line must provide a fair profit if it deserves handling and sales effort. Circle E offers an arrangement and prices which will please you. Send today for facts and prices.

Circle E Provision Company

UNION STOCK YARDS - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE NATIONAL Provisioner

Volume 92

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Number 24

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

JUNE 15, 1935

TALKING IT OVER

A Typical Packer Daily Scenario

SCENE I. TIME: 8:30 a.m.

PLACE: Any Packer's Office

● President and Sales Manager of "Any Packer & Co." Confer on the Pork Business

AUTHOR'S NOTE—This scenario lacks the humor and appears to have less sense than an Amos and Andy dialogue. Unfortunately, it is not an exaggeration of daily discussions between many packer executives.

President: Fred, hogs are up a dime this morning. Fresh pork demand is slow and product prices are generally unchanged. Advance on hogs today increases the cutting loss 25c per hog. *What are we going to do about it?*

Sales Manager: I don't know what we can do. We have cut our kill just as far as we can go. We must have some fresh pork for our trade.

President: The hog-cutting loss is terrific. With our small supply of fresh pork, why can't we get better prices?

Sales Manager: Our prices on fresh pork are higher than any of our competitors. Jones & Company sold fresh pork loins yesterday 2c under our price.

The Salesman's Report

President: Who made that report?

Sales Manager: Our salesman Smith.

President: How did he get the information?

Sales Manager: One of his customers told him they bought at that price.

President: Did our salesman see the pork and notice the average trim and condition?

Sales Manager: No, he only had the statement of his customer.

President: Well, I suppose *there is nothing we can do except to buy the hogs and sell our product for the best prices we can get.*

Sales Manager: I don't know of anything else to do.

Expenses vs. Margins

President: That reminds me, Fred. I have been checking over our unit expenses. Some of them are more than 50 per cent over last year, although our selling margins are about the same as last year.

Sales Manager: I know that is a fact. But we have cut expenses to the limit, and we are getting more money for our product than any of our competitors.

President: What are we going to do about our smoked meat department? It is losing a lot of money, although the tonnage, considering general conditions, is quite satisfactory.

Smoked Meat Prices

Sales Manager: Our prices on smoked meats are higher than our competitors, but we just cannot get a price for smoked meats that will equal the car-load market for sweet pickle meats PLUS expenses. Of course we could raise our smoked



CHASING HIS TAIL.

meat prices and cut our volume. That might help some.

President: No, Fred, we can't afford to cut our smoked meat volume!

Sales Manager: No, I suppose we can't.

Can't Get Cost Out of Lard

President: By the way, what can we do to improve our pure lard results? According to last month's departmental statement we barely realized a price on pure lard that covered the actual refining and package cost. *We lost the overhead and selling expense on all pure lard we sold last month.*

Sales Manager: That is correct; but what can we do? I have talked to other packers, and they tell me that factory expense and package cost is about all they can get for pure lard.

President: Fred, you recollect when you recommended the improvement in our refining method and the adoption of cartons you were quite sure these changes would materially improve the results of our refinery department, but I can't see that it has made any change in the results.

Sales Manager: At the time I made the recommendations I was quite sure the changes would improve results. However, it seems other packers have improved their pure lard and adopted attractive cartons, but they have not increased their spread between loose prime steam lard and sales prices of the refined lard. *I don't know how we can raise our prices unless you are willing to curtail our volume and pile up lard.*

Shading Price Lists

President: Another matter I want to discuss with you, Fred, is our price lists. We have talked for several years of withdrawing shading privileges from our salesmen and have them maintain our list prices. Don't you think conditions now warrant our doing something on this?

Sales Manager: That's a matter I have given a lot of thought, but I don't see how we can do it unless everybody adopts the same policy.

President: I can't quite get your line of reasoning, Fred. When we buy hogs and supplies we have to pay the market prices. Why shouldn't we make our price lists on a basis of fair market prices for our product, and stop our salesmen from shading our price lists.

Sales Manager: There are no fair market prices for products. Every packer seems to have a different way of figuring costs. Almost all salesmen have different selling prices and different shading privileges. *So we have to let our salesmen use their judgment and make prices that will get the business, or we will lose a lot of volume.*

President: It is certainly a very difficult situation, but, *I guess there isn't anything we can do about it except to go along and maintain our volume.* Well, Fred, I will talk to you about these matters again tomorrow morning. Will you please ask the superintendent to come in. I have a lot of requests for repairs to go over with him.

AUTHOR'S NOTE—Improvement in the pork business will come WHEN EACH PACKER CLEANS HIS OWN HOUSE.

Scene 2 of this Scenario next week.

An Open Forum for Packer Executives

PACKERS are responding to the stimulation of thought on current industry problems caused by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S open letters to them during recent months.

These open letters dealt with cutting losses, curing realizations, smoking cost comparisons, etc. These are some of today's difficult problems. They are not insurmountable, but to overcome them will require the soundest policies in buying, operating and in merchandising.

Discussion of these problems in this "Open Forum" is invited. Here are some further comments on operating and merchandising subjects:

ATTENTION IS NEEDED

A Midwest packer executive who is an attentive reader writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

I am enthusiastic about your "Open Forum for Packer Executives." This is one of the most constructive things that was ever done. I hope all executives give the same attention to these

articles that I have. There never was a time in the business when it was more difficult to make both ends meet. We must be alert, buying right and selling right, and taking advantage of all economies in our operations from day to day.

LESS RED INK

A Western packer who has been following these discussions, and who is known as a smart merchandiser, writes as follows:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

If all packers would follow your advice on sound merchandising there would be less red ink used.

SALESMAN SEES THE POINT

Roanoke, Va., June 10, 1935.

EDITOR THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

You ask for comments on your discussions. The writer wants to say that

the packers are paying too much for hogs. The limited purchasing power of the average consumer will not permit too high prices.

Between government interference with business and the high cost of livestock, we are facing a very trying year. It is up to us to buy right, figure right and sell right.

Yours truly,
PACKER SALESMAN.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

New regulation of commodity exchanges is contained in a bill which has just been passed by the House amending the present grain futures act. Several commodities, including butter and eggs, are added to list now covered by the grain futures act, and futures commission merchants and floor brokers forbidden to operate unless registered with the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary would have power to refuse or revoke registration and regulate operations of those registered.

Packers Fight Processing Tax

With No Relief in Sight Individual Court Action Is
Necessary to Save Many Concerns

PACKERS who are staggering under the burden of the hog processing tax have reached the point where something must be done about it.

Many smaller packers doing an exclusive pork business are facing a situation which threatens the life of their business.

Even larger packers are finding the tax burden unbearable. Consumers have refused to pay the price for pork with tax added, and as hog shortage keeps hog prices high, the packer must bear the added burden of \$2.25 per cwt. alive in their pork costs.

Since action as an industry apparently is impossible, individual packers are forced to act for themselves. Ten suits already have been commenced in federal courts, and the past week brings reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of several other packers who are contemplating court action.

AAA Is Hard Boiled

It is evident that the AAA does not intend to modify its policy of crop reduction financed by processing tax funds. It is now endeavoring to strengthen its weakened position due to the NRA decision of the U. S. supreme court by securing from Congress amendments to the AAA act which will permit it to continue to impose and collect processing taxes.

Policy of the government previous to the supreme court decision was more or less lenient in granting time for packers to pay processing taxes. Since the ruling against the administration the attitude has changed and there are likely to be few further extensions of time granted packers by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which is the tax-collecting agency. Packers whose taxes are now due are therefore placed in a perilous position.

It remains, therefore, for the individual packer either to pay his taxes, go into court to prevent payment, or fail to pay and have the government put a lien on his property.

While each individual packer must obtain his own legal advice, it seems to be the opinion of the best lawyers that the tax is unconstitutional. The whole AAA law might be declared unconstitutional in some future decision of the U. S. supreme court. Even if it were not, there is opinion that the processing taxes are in themselves a violation of the fundamental law of the land.

What Packer May Do

But what will happen to the individual packer who does not pay his tax while waiting for a final decision?

He may refuse to pay the tax. If he does so, the administration may proceed to collect, with a penalty of 25 per cent additional, plus 1 per cent per month interest from the time the tax was due. The government may file a lien on the packer's property, including products on hand, and if this lien is executed the property may be taken over and disposed of by the government. This is a brief statement, which should be amplified by reference to the law and regulations.

Court Actions Possible

The packer may file suit in the federal court, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the tax. To protect himself against executions of liens he may file suit for an injunction to restrain collection of the tax, provided he can show that it would ruin his established business, or because there may be no other adequate remedy at law. Many pork packers are in a position to make the latter showing, according to their statements.

A third action might be to file a petition for a declaratory judgment under a federal law which became effective in June, 1934, but which has not yet been thoroughly tested in the courts.

A fourth method is to pay the tax and file suit to recover. As it is very difficult to make recovery under such a

method, for reasons which need not be explained here, it is hardly likely that many packers will adopt this method.

Packers Who Have Acted

Four companies have begun proceedings in federal courts during the past two months, asking injunctions against collection of past and future taxes and for declaratory judgments. They have contested that the tax is unconstitutional. Other packers are contemplating similar action.

The status of the four cases now before the courts is briefly as follows:

A. Fink & Sons, Newark, N. J.—Hearings have been held and the case is now awaiting the decision of the federal district court.

John A. Gebelein, Inc., Baltimore, Md.—Case has been argued and a decision is expected in the near future.

Butzer Packing Co., Salina, Kans.—Has been postponed until fall.

Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky.—Petition will be heard on June 21.

More Suits Filed

In addition to the actions listed, suits were begun in the federal courts of Pennsylvania on June 13 by the following packers, attacking constitutionality of the processing tax and asking for an order from the court to prevent the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue from collecting unpaid balances due in processing levies:

John J. Felin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jacob Ulmer Packing Co., Pottsville, Pa.

Weiland Packing Co., Phoenixville, Pa.

Chester Packing & Provision Co., Chester, Pa.

A. C. Roberts, Kimberton, Pa.

Three reasons why the AAA is unconstitutional are cited: The government has no power to control production, the processing tax is not in reality a tax as defined by the constitution, and even if it were valid the secretary of agriculture should not be delegated arbitrary taxing power.

These packers aver that taxes totaling \$4,119,297 have been levied against them since November, 1933, when the AAA became effective. They have paid a total of \$3,228,129, leaving a balance of \$891,168, which they assert they are unable to pay.

A meeting of the Eastern Meat Packers' Association is being held in New York City on June 14 to consider

Each for Himself

Typical of many letters received by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is the following:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

My hog processing taxes are past due, and I cannot pay them. I cannot get the price out of the product, plus the tax, with what I have to pay for hogs.

I am a small packer, but I do not think I am inefficient. My business has been run successfully for many years, in spite of cut-price competition. I can "get by" these chiselling tactics of my competitors, but I can't meet them and pay this \$2.25 tax at the same time.

I am going to fight. If I lose out in court I can only charge it to government collusion—perhaps unconscious—with those who would like to see less competition in the packing business.

There are many more like me, and all I can say is that they have my sympathy.

Yours truly,

SMALL PACKER.

united action to protect the interests of Eastern packers in this connection.

Use of Injunction Method

All of these actions being injunction proceedings, they are reported to have been based on the complainant's ability to show the necessity for relief. It is pointed out that other means of testing the constitutionality of the tax would necessitate several years of litigation.

Although ineligible now, it is believed that companies which are not in need of immediate relief would be able to contest further payment of past and future taxes immediately upon granting of an injunction in any of the cases now pending.

It is the general impression that it is going to be difficult to obtain refunds, even if the tax is declared unconstitutional. In view of the general situation, it would be natural for a packer to try to secure extension of time for the payment of the tax. In case of postponed payment, he would be in a position to take advantage of any change resulting from the present situation.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue may make 180-day extensions to packers if cause is shown. However, the Bureau will use its discretion in judging whether or not sufficient cause is shown.

In case of deferred payment the interest charged on past-due taxes will

have to be paid eventually if the processing tax is declared constitutional. In case a return is made but the tax not paid, there is an interest charge of 1 per cent a month plus a 5 per cent penalty.

Final Decision Far Away

There is no immediate possibility of the Supreme Court declaring the tax unconstitutional. There is a possibility that collection might be held up for the time being if and when a lower court grants an injunction. If the injunction was not sustained by the Supreme Court, however, the taxes would have to be paid with interest.

Safeguards for the processing tax which have been placed in the new AAA amendments are not believed to particularly strengthen its constitutionality. One of the new amendments is based on the contention that the processing taxes have been passed on to the consumer and have not damaged the processor. It proposes to prohibit recovery of past processing taxes already collected, and also taxes to be collected after the enactment of the amendment.

Effort to change the processing tax to an excise tax is also believed to be doubtful constitutionally, since it is believed that it is so closely tied in to rents and benefits that it violates the due process clause of the constitution.

Patch Up AAA Amendments

A MENDMENTS to the Agricultural Adjustment Act in their latest version—in which the Secretary of Agriculture is given power to issue "orders" instead of "licensing" processors, producers and handlers—are still in the House committee on agriculture, but may be brought out within a few days.

It is reported that there are wide differences of opinion in the committee regarding the measure, and that various agricultural commodities have been added to and withdrawn from the list subject to AAA control. Livestock and livestock products are exempted, but wool may be included within the scope of the Secretary's "orders," however.

The Senate will not consider the proposed legislation until and unless it has been passed by the House.

Changes in Amendments.

Principal changes in the amendments apparently would:

Establish more definite standards for the Secretary in exercising his powers.

Limit scope of the act by making interstate commerce as it appears in the present act cover processors, producers and others engaged in the current of interstate or foreign commerce.

Eliminate provisions having to do with licensing, substituting provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture

could issue "orders" regulating businesses of processors and producers, and others engaged in interstate commerce and in handling of milk, fruits and vegetables. Seemingly this provision eliminates control of agricultural commodities other than those listed.

NRA COST \$93,000,000

Cost of administering the NRA and its 578 codes during the two-year period ending this month is more than ninety-three million dollars, according to a recent study of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Its cost is distributed as follows:

Code authority expenditures.....	\$71,704,406
National Recovery administration.....	18,110,091
Interior department, administration of petroleum code	2,214,963
Agricultural Adjustment administration, code administration	565,646
National labor relations board.....	1,214,489
National steel labor relations board..	25,000
Textile labor relations board.....	50,000
Total	\$93,884,595

Not included in the foregoing total are expenses borne by business in formulating codes, attending hearings, litigation expenditures, and added cost of manufacture. Government administrative costs during the past year of code operation were almost double those of the earlier period.

Establish the rate of processing tax in case of hogs and other commodities at rate described by regulations of the Secretary in effect on June 1, 1935, to continue until December 31, 1936. The Secretary is given power to change the rate, the present tax rate to apply if such power is found unconstitutional.

Nail Down Processing Taxes.

Provide that no suit or proceedings shall be maintained nor judgment entered by any court for refund of any amount of processing tax assessed, paid, collected or accrued before adoption of this amendment; and that no refund will be made unless following final judgment or decree made before adoption of the amendment.

Provide that the processing tax shall be an excise tax, and that collections shall be paid into treasury for general use. The purpose of this provision is to remove any question as to validity of processing taxes based on their levy for benefit of one class.

NRA REVISION

After amendment in the Senate, the resolution extending NRA's life until April 1, 1936, was sent back to the House for expected approval.

Under the resolution the federal government was deprived of power to impose wage and hour regulations but maintenance of a skeleton fact-finding organization was permitted and way left open for formation of voluntary codes. The Senate added an amendment which would deprive the President of power to relax anti-trust laws for industries entering into voluntary labor and trade practice agreements.

President Roosevelt at a recent press conference advised giving honest business a chance to make a reasonable profit, but warned that anti-trust laws were in full effect and could not be waived.

Leaders in the steel industry, the National Association of Manufacturers, the leather industry, the coat and suit trade, mine operators and other groups have signified their intention of maintaining stable conditions in their industries as regards wages and hours.

HOG TAX HEARING POSTPONED

Hearing of the case of the Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky., which is contesting the constitutionality of the hog processing tax, has been postponed until June 21. The government has asked a delay until that date, when the company's petition will be heard in federal district court at Lexington, Ky. Meanwhile, further action to collect the tax due is being held up by the collector of internal revenue.

Watch the "Wanted" page for positions offered.

Accident Costs Must Be Included In Truck Operating Expense

By H. R. COBLEIGH

Motor Truck Division, National Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

NOWHERE is the old adage—Experience is the best teacher—better borne out than in accident prevention work.

But to profit by experience, records of all accidents must not only be kept, but used. "In this way, it has been established, "sore spots" become evident and conditions leading to accidents can be corrected.

Studies of accidents are also valuable in showing expense in relation to other operating costs, for the cost of accidents must be included as a part of operating expense such as gasoline, repairs, etc. Accident prevention may well be considered an operating problem, and treated as such.

Study of Accident Reports

Accident reports should be studied in two ways:

First, individually, at the time of or immediately after the accident occurred, to

- 1.—Determine the causes;
- 2.—Apply corrections to prevent recurrence of like accidents;
- 3.—Penalize the driver if a chronic offender.

Second, the summarized records for a period should be analyzed to see what kinds of accidents are most frequent and what action the management should take.

Drivers' records serve to show which ones have the most accidents, and indicate the time for effort to deal with the accident-prone.

As a whole the uses of statistics are to

- 1.—Provide information
- 2.—Indicate costs

Seventh of a series of discussions on truck driver training and control.

- 3.—Show weak spots or prevalent types of accidents
- 4.—Provide material for education of truck drivers.
- 5.—Indicate progress.

The statistics should include accident frequency and severity, both measured in miles or hours of use and number per vehicle. The accident frequency and severity provide a period comparison, monthly or yearly, of accident trend and cost.

Accidents should be classified as to

kind or cause, the driver's age and experience, time of day, weather conditions, location—congested district or open country—and type of vehicle.

Study Causes of Accidents

Study of accident classification brings out the prevalent types, often indicating dangerous practices that can be stopped. It also affords information for educational programs and may reveal weaknesses in the management policy.

From the analysis of accident locations it may be found that certain intersections are specially hazardous and accidents can be reduced by re-routing or changing the time of delivery. Educational material may also result from this study.

(Continued on page 19.)

Careful Truck Driving Pays

ONE meat packing company has been able to run up remarkable mileage records on some of its trucks by using them almost continuously and giving them careful inspection and maintenance service, and also by attention to driver control. This is John Morrell & Co.

Three of this company's trucks that will have covered in excess of one million miles before the end of this summer are shown in the accompanying illustration. These pick up cream at buying stations and haul it to the Morrell creamery at Sioux Falls, S. D.

One of these trucks has operated 390,542 miles in a little more than four years; another 296,355 miles in a little

more than three years. The third has been in operation somewhat more than 2 years and has covered 195,000 miles. All of the trucks are Internationals.

These trucks are kept on the road day and night, according to W. H. T. Foster, vice president, John Morrell & Co., by using relays of drivers. These are carefully trained and instructed and watch their vehicles carefully when on the road. Whenever the trucks are in Sioux Falls they are checked carefully by company men who make needed adjustments, repairs and replacements.

The care given these trucks by drivers and mechanics, Mr. Foster thinks, is an important factor contributing to their good records.

MAKE UNUSUAL MILEAGE RECORDS.

These three trucks of John Morrell & Co. have operated 390,542 miles, 296,355 miles and 195,000 miles respectively. One has been in operation 4 years, one 3 years and the third 2 years. Good equipment to start with, and careful inspection and maintenance has made these mileage records possible.

The six men standing are drivers who are carefully trained. They are from left to right: Kenneth Rowenhorst, Gerritt Nies, Joseph Gordon, Pat Owens, Leo Ward and Edward Anderson. Kneeling, left to right, are mechanics Meinek Marken and George McFarland.



Practical Points for the Trade



Corned Bottom Rounds

A packer making some corned beef has never made it from anything but briskets and plates. He writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Such corned beef as we have been making has been from briskets and plates. We understand the round can be used for this purpose and would like to make a good cooked corned beef from this cut. Will you tell us how to do this?

The term "bottom round" is not always used, "outside" being more generally used for this cut. There are three pieces of meat cut from the beef round or beef ham—the knuckle, inside and outside. The outside does not work out so well for dried beef as do the inside and knuckle. Therefore it is commonly ground up for sausage or made into corned beef.

The following method of making bottom round corned beef has been followed by one of the best producers of fancy packinghouse products in the country.

First, trim off the stringy shank meat. Place the bottom round in cold water for five or six hours. If water is not cold, use ice to cool. This will draw out considerable blood from the meat that otherwise would come out in the curing pickle.

When the meat is taken out of the water, lay it on racks to drain.

Curing the Outsides

If curing in tierces, do not fill them too full but leave plenty of room for the pickle, as beef of this kind packs in very solid. If the tierces are packed too full there is not room for sufficient pickle to cure and the result is possible loss. Also see that the meat is well under the pickle.

If cured in open head tierces, sprinkle salt in the bottom of the tierce, rub each piece in salt before putting in the tierce, and fill with pickle at once.

To make 100 gals. of pickle, use 100 per cent salt water solution, 25 lbs. standard curing sugar or granulated sugar, 4½ lbs. sodium nitrate.

Cook the sodium nitrate and sugar into a sirup, then put the sirup into the 100 per cent salt water and mix well. Reduce mixture with water to 70 degs. strength.

In 5 days take the meat out and put it into another tierce and pour the same pickle over it. Do the same in 8 days after the first change. If the meat is to be cooked at once, it can be used in 30 days.

Cooking Corned Beef

To cook corned bottom rounds, take two pieces, lay them together and wrap in strong canvas or muslin. Have the water at the boiling point when the meat is put in, then let the water go

back to 155 degs. Fahr. and keep it at that for 5 to 6 hours. Take the rounds out of the water, take the canvas off and lay each piece on a shelf or table so it will stay flat.

The appearance of the bottom round so handled will be further improved by rubbing paprika over the top side before the meat is cooled off.

If this inquirer plans to cook the product in a mold or form, it will not be necessary to use muslin when cooking.

How is your pork cutting floor laid out and operated? Read "PORK PACKING," The National Provisioner's latest book for valuable pointers.

What Are Your Smoked Meat Shrinkage Costs?

Shrinkage in smoking or cooking meats is a cost item that cannot be overlooked. This invisible cost becomes particularly important in periods when prices are advancing.

Do you figure hanging and shipping shrinkage as well as smoking or cooking shrink?

Do you know that shrinkage cost changes whenever raw material price changes?

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has compiled a table to assist the packer in approximating the cost of shrinkage in the production of smoked meats. This gives the cost per cwt. of percentages of weight loss at various levels of product prices.

With this table, casual impressions as to cost differentials on smoking shrinkages may be checked with actual allowances necessary to cover this cost item. Subscribers may have this table by filling out and sending in the following coupon, accompanied by a 10c stamp. In larger quantities, please write for prices.

The National Provisioner,
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me reprint on "How to Figure Cost of Shrinkage on Smoked Meats."

Name

Street

City..... State.....

Enclosed find a 10c stamp.

Packing Frankfurters

Is it good practice to pack frankfurters on the same day they are made? A sausage manufacturer writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Please inform us whether or not it is proper to pack frankfurters the same day they are made. If they can be packed immediately, will there be any bad results from holding them for some time in the containers?

It is all right to pack frankfurters the same day they are made, provided they are thoroughly cooled before they are packed. The important thing is to keep them from sweating, as this encourages the formation of mould.

However, frankfurters should not be packed until they are to be shipped. It is not a good plan to pack sausages some time in advance and hold them in the containers. This is particularly true in warm weather. They should not be too cold when they are packed. Smoked cooked sausages should be held in a storage or sales room at a temperature of around 50 degs. Fahr., or even as high as 55 degs. If sausages are taken out of a 40 degs. cooler and packed in containers they are pretty sure to sweat, especially at this season of the year.

Flavor in Sausage

Flavors of some foods are unchangeably fixed by nature and tradition. Not so with sausage. The sausage manufacturer has the opportunity to develop new, distinctive and appetite-awakening flavors by experimentation. A Michigan sausage manufacturer inquires:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

We would like any information you can give us on "getting a better flavor" in our luncheon products, frankfurts and bologna.

Flavor is a matter of individual preference. The sausage manufacturer should give his product a distinctive flavor that is liked by a large percentage of the people in his trade territory.

Producing good quality products is a matter of using fresh quality materials, processing correctly and handling carefully. Good products will not result if the ingredients are not good. On the other hand, use of the best materials is not enough if improper methods of handling and processing are used.

Sausage manufacturers tend to depend too much on set formulas. If each were to do a little experimenting and testing to develop new and distinctive flavors in his products each would have a better opportunity to make his products distinctive and in a class by themselves—a distinct advantage.

Dry or liquid seasonings or seasoning recipes compounded by firms specializing in this may add variety.

Cutting Costs in the Plant

This year, as never before, the meat packer must practice all sorts of economies if he is to make a living profit out of high-cost raw materials due to reduced livestock supplies.

Ideas and suggestions for plant economies—most of them in successful operation in plants observed by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER—will be reported in this column from time to time.

CUTS TIERCE CLEANING COST

It would appear offhand that not much could be done to reduce the expense of cleaning tierces used for pickled meats if these are to be maintained in a desirable state of cleanliness. However, one packinghouse expert has developed a method by which, he says, worth-while tierce cleaning economies can be made, while at the same time maintaining the containers in first-class condition.



HOW TIERCE LINER IS USED.

S. P. meats packed in tierce lined with crinkled parchment paper. Scurf and scum from meats during curing or back-packing adhere to paper instead of tierce thus reducing cost of container cleaning.

The packer should start, this expert says, with clean tierces that have been thoroughly sterilized and air and sun dried. The tierces should then be lined with a sheet of Crinkled Genuine Vegetable Parchment 32 in. by 77 in. A sheet of the same material 24 in. by 24 in. should be placed in the bottom. After the meats are packed a second sheet of parchment, 24 in. by 24 in. is placed on top and over the meats in such a manner that it will be held in place by the head.

This method of packing does two things—keeps the meat from touching the sides of the tierce and prevents rust from the iron hoops and dust from falling onto the meat cuts.

Some tierces of pickled meats packed

in this manner were noticed in one of the larger Chicago plants recently. The meats had been in the freezer for several months. An examination of the crinkled parchment indicated that it was apparently in as good condition as when the meats were packed.

Any scurf or scum that might come off the meats during curing or back packing in the freezer will be on the paper, instead of the tierce. *The three sheets of paper cost less than the labor and materials for cleaning the container.*

Packers usually use a second-hand tierce, preferably a dumped prime steam lard tierce. After these have been used for a while the inside surface becomes quite rough, and it is a rather difficult job to clean it thoroughly. Such cleaning as may be necessary after using parchment is easily accomplished.

WASHING DELIVERY BASKETS

Galvanized steel delivery baskets are used by the H. H. Meyer Packing Co., Cincinnati, O. These are kept spotlessly clean, being sent to the cleaning room after each trip. Cleaning of these was formerly done by hand-brushing in a cleaning solution, three men being employed in this work.

Recently the basket-cleaning device shown in the accompanying illustration was installed, with the result that labor of basket cleaning has been reduced

one-third, and total basket cleaning, cost has been cut two-thirds.

This automatic washer, constructed in the Meyer shop, consists of two compartments, in which are installed high-pressure jets, so arranged as to spray all surfaces of basket, and an endless chain to carry baskets through washer.

Washing is done in first compartment and rinsing in the second. Reservoirs at the side of each compartment contain the cleaning compound and rinse waters respectively. Both cleaning compound and rinse water are used over and over, drains in each compartment returning them to the reservoirs.

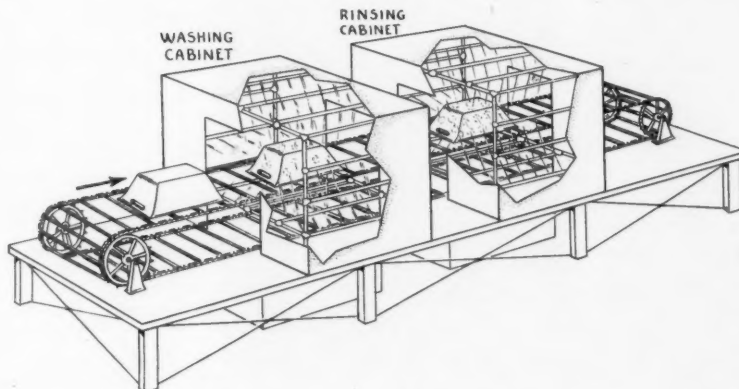
A 7½ h.p. motor operates pump which provides the 50 lbs. pressure at jets in cleaning compartment. A 3 h.p. motor is connected to pump which sprays the rinse water. Capacity of washer is 240 baskets per hour.

In addition to reducing cleaning costs and time, executives of the company say, this washer does a much more thorough cleaning job than formerly was possible with hand work.

SAVING AT LOADING DOCKS

An Eastern packer has a loading dock that slants gradually from one end to the other, the high end being about 18 in. above the low end. A dock constructed in this manner, he thinks, is a time and money saver, in that each size of truck can find a point where truck body floor and dock are flush. Loading is thus simplified and less product is damaged because there is no need to raise or lower it from dock to truck body floor. Construction of a dock of this kind is a simple matter when attached to a new building, but rather costly when added to an old building.

A dock that is popular in some industries, but which appears not to have been used in connection with a meat packing plant, is the saw tooth type. In shape this dock is similar to the cutting edge of a saw. It permits parking trucks at an angle and loading through either rear or side door, or both.



WASHES BASKETS AUTOMATICALLY.

High-pressure washer for cleaning delivery baskets. It has a capacity of 240 baskets per hour and uses the cleaning compound at a pressure of 50 lbs.

Swift's Surveys Promote Swift's Service

ON-THE-JOB SURVEYS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS BRING SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS



One of Swift's units, equipped
with General Tires.

As a result of truck efficiency surveys in practically every state in the Union, Swift & Company has accomplished some rather gratifying results.

SCHEDULES of performance have been worked out to fit any city, weather conditions or traffic problems. Route studies have shown that by combination and better planning a considerable reduction of truck hours and truck

miles can be effected. Lighter capacity trucks have, in many cases, taken the place of 2 to 3 ton equipment, actually doing a better job because of faster acceleration and ease of handling to say nothing of lower operating cost.

The General Heavy Duty Balloon is built for speed and long haul work. It is only one of the complete line of Generals—each designed and built specifically to do a certain job better.



FREE this valuable booklet on how to get more service from your truck tires. Write to The General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.



Knowing the pounds of product to be delivered, the number of stops, total mileage and type of equipment used, standard delivery time schedules were established, which resulted in greatly reducing the time Swift & Company drivers were on the roads.

3 REASONS WHY GENERALS ARE MORE PROFITABLE TO YOU:

1. Generals are stronger tires—additional full-width plies of powerful cord are anchored head to head—with no "idle" plies—no floating breaker-strips.
2. Generals are cooler tires—they flex uniformly without that heat-producing "hinging action" of ordinary breaker-strip tires.
3. Generals have "compact rubber" treads—their construction keeps the tread rubber compact and compressed so that it wears slowly and gives more miles.

General builds the most complete, most highly specialized line of truck tires in the business. **General Tire Dealers** are factory-trained truck tire experts with wide experience and accurate knowledge in fitting the right type and size of tire to every kind of job. **This combination** is worth real money to you. If your job is tough, call in the General Tire dealer and let him prove these statements.

GENERAL TRUCK TIRES

TRUCK ACCIDENT COSTS

(Continued from page 15.)

The types of vehicle involved may also point corrective steps, because it may be found that certain vehicles are particularly dangerous, or that the drivers do not handle them properly, or that they are not suited to their use or route, and that operating expense can be reduced by changing the types used.

Accident-Prone Drivers

A policy is most unjust that has no other provisions for handling the accident-prone than dismissal. More than that, it is a short-sighted policy. Many fleet owners have lost excellent drivers by that course.

When drivers are plainly found to be subject to accidents they should be studied by experts to discover whether they have physical defects that are contributory—faulty sight, slow reaction, deafness, etc. If the troubles are correctable that should be attended to, otherwise such drivers should be given other work where these handicaps are not dangerous, or they should be dismissed.

To decide whether a driver is accident-prone requires the grading of their accidents. One company puts a driver in this class when he has had one "at fault" accident, or five "no fault" or two "questionable" ones.

Men in this group should be given special individual attention by physical examination and questioning into their habits, their family life and the way their leisure time is occupied. This must be done sympathetically, exhibiting a disposition to be helpful, not critical nor censorious. Then the class should receive special instruction in meetings where the manager or an insurance company representative discusses their accidents and other common ones with them.

As the men's records improve they may be relieved from further attendance at the meetings and placed back on the roll of trusted drivers. Companies that have followed this practice have greatly improved their accident records and lowered their insurance costs and found it possible to retain nearly all of their men. The plan is so simple that it is unfortunate that so few are now using it.

Management Responsibility

That management is remiss that does not recognize and accept its share of responsibility. The executive's first duty is to analyze his own set-up to see how far he may be to blame for the bad records of his drivers.

Is he failing to keep his equipment in safe condition?

Is he negligent in the matter of instructions and rules?

Is he imposing unreasonable working requirements on his drivers—such as too long hours, too rapid schedules, too heavy a day's work?

Is he expecting more from each

driver than can be accomplished with due regard to safety?

Not until management can feel satisfied that its part in making safe driving possible has been fulfilled has it the right to declare that the full burden of responsibility for accidents rests on the driver.

Although a driver may have been partly or even fully to blame for an accident, it may not be the wisest course to discharge him. Railroads have learned that the engineer who has just had an accident is likely to be the safest on the line for some time to come. And they do not sacrifice that advantage to themselves by laying him off—at least not permanently—unless the circumstances of the accident were such as to make that action imperative.

Truck fleet operators may well pattern after the railroad and use accidents as lessons—first for the driver involved, and then for all other drivers.

Form Safety Committee

A safety committee is helpful in an accident-prevention and driver-training program. It should have at least three members, and usually not more than five, with as competent and tactful a chairman as can be found in the organization. Its work may be creative or judicial or both. On the one hand, it may formulate general policies for promotion of safety, and on the other pass upon accidents and fix responsibility. A driver will better accept the decision of a group than that of an individual. If an adverse decision is rendered he should always have the right to appeal for a new hearing if he feels he has not had a fair one.

Such a committee should review all accidents but need not summon the driver for questioning unless the accident involved personal injuries, serious property damage, or the report indicates violation of the law, safety rules and regulations, or other instructions. Its meetings for ordinary cases may be, say, monthly or, for a serious accident, a special meeting may be called immediately after it occurs if the employee involved is able to appear.

All of the accident records should be available to this committee. If its function is purely judicial it must review the reports and if it is responsible for the safety policies and program it must study all of the statistics.

Accident Responsibility

To simplify and standardize the process of determining the degree of responsibility of drivers involved in accidents it is wise to adopt an accident-responsibility rating plan, classifying accidents. One company makes the following classification for vehicle accidents:

Class A.—Accidents in which its vehicle is standing, parked at the curb or anywhere that it has a right to be; collisions where another car struck the rear of its vehicle. For such accidents drivers are held blameless.

Class B.—Accidents in which its vehicle is in motion but where it is decided that prevention was beyond control of the company's driver.

Class C.—Accidents in which the blame was evenly divided or the chief responsibility rested with other than the company's driver, but the latter failed to exercise preventive measures within his control.

Class D.—Accidents for which responsibility rested chiefly or wholly upon the company's driver, including violation of traffic regulations and company instructions, unsafe or ungentlemanly conduct, horse-play and similar acts.

Disciplining Drivers

Only Class C and D accidents call for discipline. Class A and B accidents are such as were not preventable by the company driver.

For a first Class C offense the driver is notified that the accident was preventable and how, is reminded of his and the company's obligation and cautioned regarding a recurrence. For a second there is added a reprimand and moderate disciplinary action. For a third definite disciplinary action is recommended and for any more, severe disciplinary action and possible discharge. A 12-month accident-free record intervening between Class C accidents the last one is treated as a first offense.

If an employee has two successive accidents, one of which is in Class C and the other in Class D, or both in Class D, or if he has three successive accidents, one or more in Class D and the others in Class C, it is taken to indicate careless tendencies or habitual carelessness and invariably warrants recommendation for drastic disciplinary action.

Failure to report an accident or willfully misrepresenting the conditions under which an accident occurred are considered serious violations and dealt with summarily.

This company has only two classes for compensation and injured employee accidents because, although the injured employee is usually to some degree responsible, it is desirable not to charge it against his record if conditions beyond his control contributed substantially.

SAFE DRIVING

To promote safe driving the North Shore Lines, Portland, Ore., have a twin bonus system. A quarterly bonus is awarded each driver who has had no chargeable accident in three months. The second bonus is a divisional award given those men in the driving division with the best record for each month and at the end of each six months. This is an incentive for each driver to urge safety upon his fellows. The plan has cut this company's accidents 78 per cent, according to "Motor Transportation."

Half-and-half system gives double efficiency with Dry-Zero insulation

WITH only half the body refrigerated, this truck carries both fresh and smoked meats at safe temperatures on routes ranging up to 100 miles. This gives double service at a low cost of operation.

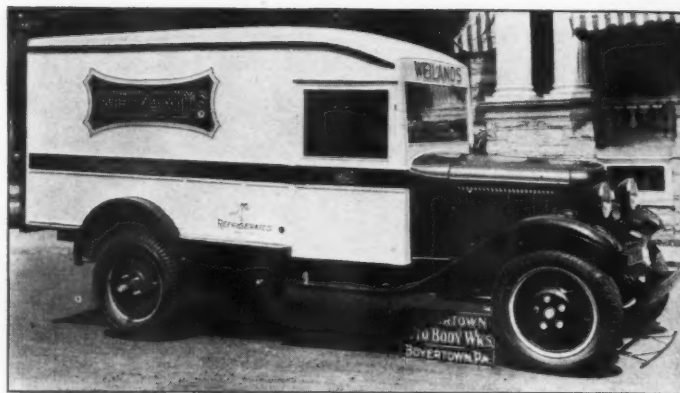
These two factors — top-notch service and low cost—are foremost requirements in every truck, no matter what kind of perishable cargo is carried. To provide these two features the engineers of this truck specified Dry-Zero Insulation as a primary necessity.

Dry-Zero offered three qualities that aided the body engineers in solving this particular problem. It gave ample insulation to the unrefrigerated section; it kept refrigeration requirements reasonable and costs at a minimum; it kept body weight low.

These same features, which engineers decided would solve the problem in the 35 Weiland trucks, probably meet your own truck requirements. If you need insulated truck bodies, refrigerated or non-refrigerated, find out about Dry-Zero Insulation.

THE TRUCK

Built by Boyertown Auto Body Truck Works for Weiland Packing Company, Phoenixville, Pa. Refrigerated with Boyertown Special Water Ice Unit. Body is 2 to 3 ton capacity, mounted on Ford V8 chassis. Dry-Zero insulation: 3 inches in roof, 2 inches in sides and floor.



Unique body design provided advanced efficiency for this truck, allowing proper handling of both smoked and fresh meat in the same load.

THESE DRY-ZERO FACTS CONVINCED THEM

TRUCK body engineers must meet many requirements in designing an insulated truck. It must have maximum load capacity. It must give an ample margin of insulation safety even on the hottest summer days. It must be light. If refrigerated, the refrigeration costs must be low, both from the installation and operating standpoint.

More and more body engineers are specifying Dry-Zero body insulation as the first step in the solution of these problems. From long experience they know it has proved its worth. They have used Dry-Zero for every type of truck, for every kind of perishable cargo and with all types of refrigerating systems. This summary of Dry-Zero qualities explains their preference:

- Insulation rating .24 B.t.u.
- Weight, only 2 oz. per board foot.
- Highly resistant to moisture.
- Immune from rot or disintegration.
- Does not settle.
- Never molds or develops odors.
- Easy to install.

- Saves dead weight.
- Saves refrigeration costs.
- Gives maximum insulation.

Your perishable loads must be handled with an ample safety margin and at lowest possible expense. Body construction, insulation, and refrigeration when required, must be carefully engineered. It is safest and most practical for you to investigate insulation before building. You must be sure it will do the job required.

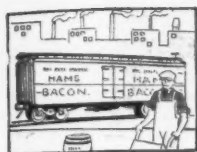
Tell Your Body Builder to Give You Advice and Costs on Dry-Zero

Dry-Zero Standard Blanket is furnished cut to size. Dry-Zero Sealpad is available in standard size rolls. Dry-Zero Insulated Tarpaulin is used for occasional perishable loads on short hauls.

Dry-Zero engineers will cooperate with you and your body builder. Use their service without obligation. Dry-Zero Corporation, Merchandise Mart, Chicago or 687 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

DRY-ZERO STANDARD BLANKET — DRY-ZERO SEALPAD
DRY-ZERO INSULATED TARPULIN — DRY-ZERO PLIABLE SLAB

DRY-ZERO
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE MOST EFFICIENT
COMMERCIAL INSULANT KNOWN



REFRIGERATION

and Frozen Foods



REFRIGERATION ACCIDENTS

A 27 per cent reduction in accident severity rate of the refrigeration industry from 1933 is shown in 1934 accident statistics just released by the National Safety Council. The refrigeration industry frequency rate, however, is 8 per cent higher than that of 1933. On the whole these changes in rate compare favorably with increases of 5 per cent in frequency and severity rates made by all industries in the 30 major classifications during the year.

The 1934 refrigeration rates are based on reports from 71 plants, whose employees worked 21,645,000 man-hours, averaging 27.67 for frequency rate, in comparison with 15.29 for all industries, and 0.78 for severity, as compared with 1.70.

In the list of 30 major industries, refrigeration ranks third on the basis of the severity rate and twenty-sixth on the basis of the frequency.

Frequency rate is based on number of disabling injuries per million man-hours of work. Injury severity rate is based on number of days lost as a result of injuries, per thousand man-hours of work.

Temporary disabilities constitute 98 per cent of all the 1934 injuries of the refrigeration industry. While substantial progress has been made in eliminating them, their severity has decreased only 15 per cent since 1928. Permanent partial disabilities have increased 73 per cent in severity since 1928, and 165 per cent in frequency. For all disabling injuries, however, the rate has been reduced 54 per cent in frequency and 76 per cent in severity, since 1928. This may be compared to a reduction of 44 per cent for frequency, for all industries and 24 per cent in severity for all industries.

Contrary to the 1933 experience, frequency and severity rates for 1934 were highest in the larger plants and lowest in the small units. The rates were: Large units, 28.02 in frequency and .80 in severity; middle-sized units, 27.41 in frequency and .77 in severity; small units, 16.79 in frequency and .21 in severity.

Small plants made the largest reduction over 1933 in frequency rates, but middle-sized units made the most improvement in severity. The changes in rates between 1933 and 1934 are: Large plants, frequency increased 14 per cent, while severity decreased 12 per cent; middle-sized, frequency decreased 18 per cent and the severity decreased 71 per cent; small plants, frequency decreased 56 per cent and the severity decreased 48 per cent.

REFRIGERATION NOTES

Albion Cold Storage Co., Albion, N. Y., has purchased a 19-ton refrigerating machine.

Plans are being drawn for a freezing room in connection with new cold storage plant being constructed by city of Durham, N. C.

The Merchants Transfer Co., Marion, O., has installed a refrigerating machine for use in storage.

Gresham plant of Terminal Ice & Cold Storage Co., Gresham, Ore., is erecting an addition to provide individual cold storage locker space.

O. L. Milks of McMinnville, Ore., has added a cold storage plant to his equipment.

A compressor and other equipment, costing \$8,000, has been installed by Producers Cold Storage Co.

Chester Ice & Fuel Co., Chester, S. C., has installed a cold storage room for commercial use.

A modern cold storage plant is being erected at Yakima, Wash., by A. B. Thisius at a cost of about \$40,000.

Armour and Company has installed a refrigerating machine in the Louisville, Ky., plant.

New buildings of Smith Packing Co., Nashville, Tenn., will be complete with cold storage facilities.

D. Pender Grocery Co., Norfolk, Va., recently purchased a 7-ton refrigerating machine for use in meat market and grocery.

PERISHABLE FREIGHT HEARING

Subjects listed below will be considered by the national perishable freight committee at a shipper's public hearing to be held in room 308, Union Station building, Chicago, on Wednesday, June 26, 1935.

Half tank refrigerator service.

Charges on shipments transported under silica gel refrigeration service.

Change from ventilation to heater service.

Refrigeration charges on fish.

Removal of ice from bunkers of cars containing tomatoes.

Rule No. 630 to be limited to iced cars only.

Pre-cooled citrus fruits from Arizona and California.

Carriers' protective service in connection with Erie railroad.

List of perishable commodities.

Minimum weight on shipments moving in individual cars.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada Packers, Ltd., will pay a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share.

Regular quarterly dividend of \$2.00 a share has been declared on 8 per cent preferred stock of Procter & Gamble.

A 50 cent quarterly dividend has been declared on stock of Rath Packing Co., payable July 1 on stock of record June 20.

First National Stores reports net profit of \$3,433,504 for year ended March 31, equal to \$3.89 a share on common stock. Previous year net profit was \$4,394,830, or \$4.97 a share on common stock.

Preferred stockholders of Armour and Company of Delaware opened the way for refinancing of \$42,214,000 in 5½ per cent bonds of 1934 by approving amendments to the company's mortgage in a meeting on June 10. Refunding is expected through sale of a new issue of \$48,000,000 at a lower interest rate. Directors decided not to refund \$7,200,000 in Morris & Co. 4½ per cent bonds of 1939.

PACKER AND FOOD STOCKS

Price ranges of listed stocks, June 12, 1935, or nearest previous date, with number of shares dealt in during week and closing prices, June 5, 1935:

	Sales	High	Low	—Close—
	Week ended	June 12	June 12	June 5
Amal. Leather.	100	2½	2½	3¼
Do. Prd.	100	29	29	28¼
Amer. H. & L.	300	5¼	5¼	5¼
Do. Prd.	100	22¼	22¼	22¼
Amer. Stores..	1,200	37½	37½	38
Armour Ill. ..	5,700	4	3½	3½
Do. Pr. Prd. 1,500	63	62½	63	63½
Do. Del. Prd. 400	103½	103½	103½	102½
Beechnut Pack. 1,300	80	80	80	87½
Bohnack, H. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	8
Do. Prd. ....	.....	.....	.....	65
Chick. Co. Oil. 1,200	27¼	27	27	26½
Childs Co.	200	4	4	4
Cudahy Pack. 1,000	40	40	40	41¼
First Nat. Strs. 4,300	53¼	52¼	53	51
Gen. Foods ...	11,000	35½	35½	34¼
Gobel Co.	2,600	2¼	2¼	1¼
Gr. A&P 1st Prd. 90	126	126	126	127
Do. New ...	200	128½	128½	128½
Hornel, G. A. ....	.....	.....	.....	18
Hygrade Food. 1,400	2	2	2	2
Kroger G. & B. 1,200	26½	25½	25½	25½
Libby McNell. 1,850	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Mickelberry Co. 150	1	1	1	1
M. & H. Prd. ...	90	1¼	1¼	1¼
Morrell & Co. ...	200	61	61	61
Nat. Leather. ...	450	1	1	1
Nat. Tea ...	800	9½	9½	10¼
Proc. & Gamb. 4,900	49½	49½	49½	48½
Do. Pr. Prd. 50	119¼	119	119	120
Rath Pack. ....	.....	.....	.....	28
Safeway Strs. 17,400	39½	38	38	40
Do. 6% Prd. 80	110	110	110	110½
Do. 7% Prd. 190	112	112	112	113
Stahl Meyer ....	.....	.....	.....	1½
Swift & Co.	11,850	16¼	16	16
Do. Intl. ...	2,700	34½	34½	34½
Trunz Pork ....	.....	.....	.....	7½
U. S. Leather. ...	500	7½	7½	8
Do. A.	1,800	13½	13¼	13
Do. Pr. Prd. 200	61¼	61¼	61¼	62
Weason Oil ...	2,100	33	32½	32½
Do. Prd.	1,100	77¼	77¼	76
Wilson & Co. 8,300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
Do. 6% Prd. 3,200	68¼	67½	68¼	66¼

Watch "Wanted" page for bargains.

ARE HIGH STORAGE COSTS

cutting into your profits

?



Armstrong's Corkboard
Insulation guards against
costly spoilage . . . ends
refrigeration waste

BELOW—One of the produce and provision rooms in the new cold storage space of the Chicago Dressed Beef Company, large meat wholesaler in Worcester, Mass. and vicinity. Floors, walls, and ceilings are insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard.



PROFITS go down when storage costs go up! And one of the biggest sources of high storage costs is inadequate or faulty insulation! That's why leading packers the country over standardize on permanently-efficient Armstrong's Corkboard for new and remodeled cold rooms.

For example, the Chicago Dressed Beef Company, large meat packers in Worcester, Mass. and vicinity, recently acquired a new 60' x 72' cold storage space. This space included, in addition to a

ABOVE—Meat Room in Chicago Dressed Beef Company's new 43,000 cu. ft. cold storage space in Worcester, Mass., which is insulated for permanent efficiency with Armstrong's Corkboard.

large meat storage, separate rooms for produce and provisions. To insure uniformly low temperature and refrigerating economy, maximum insulating efficiency was sought. So the company called in Armstrong.

In all, 46,000 bd. ft. of Armstrong's Corkboard was employed to guard this storage space against cold waste and losses from spoilage! Exterior walls, the floors, and the ceiling are insulated with a 4" thickness of corkboard. Partitions between the smaller rooms in the general storage space are also corkboard-insulated, in 3" and 4" thicknesses. In all rooms Portland cement plaster was used to finish walls and Armstrong's Plastic Emulsion was used on ceiling areas.

If you are planning an addition to your storage space, or if your present storage needs re-insulation, it will pay you to investigate Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation.

For full information, and samples of this money-saving insulation, write Armstrong Cork Products Company, Building Materials Division, 952 Concord Street, Lancaster, Pa.



Armstrong's
CORKBOARD INSULATION
for cold rooms

Cut-Out Losses Increase With Lower Hog Costs

DURING the first four days of the current week packers bought hogs at prices from 8c to 38c per cwt. under a week ago. Top this week exceeded \$10.00 on only one day, Monday. On other days peak ranged from \$9.90 to \$9.95. Average price did not exceed \$9.60 and was as low as \$9.35. Heavier weights suffered most.

But while hog prices were lower, hog cut out values, except on the heaviest

average, was less favorable than a week earlier, indicating that product values were reduced relatively more than hog prices. Cutting loss per cwt. this week ranged from 56c to 78c on the lighter averages to 75c on the heavier. Hog runs were only moderate, but product values did not justify hog prices. This probably accounted for the draggy hog market that ruled most of the week, and reluctance apparent to bid freely

for supplies. Even at the decline trading was slow.

The following test is worked out on the basis of live hog costs and green product values at Chicago during the first four days of the current week, average costs and credits being used. Packers who desire to figure their cut-out values accurately should substitute their own hog costs and product values for those used in the test.

HOW SHORT FORM HOG CUTTING TEST RESULTS ARE FIGURED

(Hog prices and product values based on THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER MARKET SERVICE, cutting percentages taken from actual tests in Chicago plants.)

	180-220 lbs.			220-250 lbs.			250-300 lbs.		
	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.
Regular hams.....	13.90	18%	\$ 2.59	13.70	18%	\$ 2.51	13.30	18.0	\$ 2.39
Picnics.....	5.50	14%	.79	5.30	14%	.76	5.00	13%	.67
Boston butts.....	4.00	21%	.84	4.00	21%	.84	4.00	21%	.84
Loins (blade in).....	9.70	22%	2.16	9.30	20%	1.93	8.80	19%	1.69
Bellies, S. P.	11.00	21.0	2.31	8.70	19%	1.67	3.50	18%	.65
Bellies, D. S.				3.00	17%	.52	9.00	17.0	1.53
Fat backs.....	1.00	11%	.11	3.00	11%	.35	5.00	13%	.66
Plates and jowls.....	2.50	12%	.31	2.50	12%	.31	3.30	12%	.40
Raw leaf.....	2.00	13.0	.26	2.10	13.0	.26	2.20	13.0	.29
P. S. lard, rend., wt.....	12.90	13%	1.71	12.60	13%	1.67	11.20	13%	1.48
Spareribs.....	1.50	13%	.20	1.50	13%	.20	1.50	13%	.20
Trimnings.....	3.00	14.0	.42	2.80	14	.39	2.70	14.0	.38
Feet, tails, neckbones.....	2.00		.09	2.00		.09	2.00		.09
Offal and misc.....			.40			.40			.40
TOTAL YIELD AND VALUE.....	69.00		\$12.19	70.50		\$11.90	71.50		\$11.67
Cost of hogs per cwt.....			\$ 9.75			\$ 9.79			\$ 9.53
Condemnation loss.....			.05			.05			.05
Handling and overhead.....			.70			.62			.59
Processing tax.....			2.25			2.25			2.25
TOTAL COST PER CWT.....			\$12.75			\$12.69			\$12.42
TOTAL VALUE.....			\$12.19			\$11.90			\$11.67
Loss per cwt.....			\$.56			\$.79			\$.75
Loss per hog.....			\$ 1.12			\$ 1.86			\$ 2.05

How Sows Cut Out

SOW cut-out losses during the first four days of the current week were identical with those for the similar period a week earlier. Value per cwt. of product was less, being \$10.98, compared with \$11.26 a week earlier. Loss in this direction was compensated for by low live animal costs, average being reduced from \$11.82 per cwt. last week to \$11.54 this week. Net result was a loss per cwt. of 56c. Sows have not been plentiful, but quality has been good. Reduction in hog prices this week occurred in spite of only moderate runs.

The following test is worked out on the basis of the live cost of good packing sows and green product prices at Chicago (THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SHORT FORM SOW TEST.

	350 lbs.		
	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.
Skinned hams, 18/22	11.0	18%	\$2.04
Picnics, 8/12	4.8	13%	.64
Boston butts	3.7	21%	.78
Loins, 12/16	8.5	19%	1.64
D. S. bellies, 25/40	14.0	17.0	2.28
Fat backs, 10/16	4.0	12%	.51
Plates and jowls	2.0	12%	.25
P. S. lard, rend. wt.....	13.5	13%	1.79
Misc. (Feet, tails, neckbones, spareribs, trimmings, offal 7.0			1.05
Total yield and value.....	70.50		\$10.98
Cost of sows per cwt.....			\$ 8.67
Condemnation loss .....			.05
Handling and overhead .....			.57
Processing tax			2.25
Total cost per cwt.....			\$11.54
Total value			\$10.98
Loss per cwt.			\$.56
Loss per sow			\$ 1.96

DAILY MARKET SERVICE) for the first four days of the current week, average costs and credits being used. The figures used in working this test probably are typical of those at other markets. Packers, therefore, should substitute their sow costs and product figures for those shown.

CANADIAN STORAGE STOCKS

Cold storage stocks of meats in Canada on May 1, 1935, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	May 1, 1935.	April 1, 1935.	May 1, 1934.
Beef, lbs.	12,739,311	14,885,007	8,949,520
Veal, lbs.	1,644,372	1,115,458	1,156,127
Pork, lbs.	31,494,892	36,633,432	32,022,194
Mutton and lambs, lbs.	3,305,730	4,909,490	1,923,193

CEREAL IN SAUSAGE

WE OFFER THE "SWEETHEART OF THE CORN"

CEREAL IN SAUSAGE is a subject demanding earnest thought. Sausage as a **CONCENTRATED FOOD** is universally used. This product is a meat concentrated for the workingman's table. The highest standard is desirable. For many years the public has been permitted to think that cereal was used to cheapen sausage. We wish here to set the public and the packer back on the **RIGHT ROAD** to proper and **SCIENTIFIC THINKING**. We here submit that a cooked cereal can be used and **SHOULD BE USED** for the purpose of conserving **RICH MEAT JUICES** and **HIGH QUALITY FATS**.

Our "Sweetheart of the Corn" is a natural companion to Pork Sausage, a helper to smoked sausage.



Processed Flour is a Non-souring Sausage Binder.
A Hot Weather Binder.

The Griffith Laboratories

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THERE IS NO
SUBSTITUTE
FOR GENUINE
VEGETABLE
PARCHMENT

Here is a material designed solely for the perfect sanitary protection of moist food products. For over a third of a century it has preserved its original form because no other substance combines all its peculiar properties—each one vital to the proper protection and display of moist foods. Use of the Genuine both as outside wrappers and carton liners guarantees that "After the Sale" satisfaction which is the biggest factor in your products' success.

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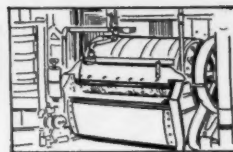
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OUR 39th YEAR SERVING THE FOOD INDUSTRY

LARD	100.00
BELLIES	100.00
HAMS	100.00
LOINS	100.00
BUTTS	100.00

Provisions and Lard

Weekly Market Review



Trade Active—Market Irregular—Hogs Easier—Hog Run Slightly Larger—Lard Demand Satisfactory—Consumer Resistance to Meats Continues—Sentiment Mixed Pending Washington Developments.

Market for hog products, particularly lard, backed and filled in a fairly active trade, but showed little net change. There was buying and covering at times on firmness in outside market, but liquidation and selling developed owing to a slight pickup in the hog run, an easier hog market, and consumer resistance to meat levels.

The lard situation appeared to be in satisfactory shape. Cash demand was fairly good, but lard felt the influence to some extent, of selling of futures against purchases of cottonseed oil futures, owing to the premium of around 3c for lard.

The hog run at western packing points last week totaled 230,200 head, against 202,000 head the previous week and 557,700 head last year. While run was small compared to a year ago, the pickup in the movement was sufficient to make for an easier hog market, hog prices being off about 40 per cent from highs made during May. Top price at Chicago, eased to 9.90c but recovered to 9.90c.

Average price of hogs at Chicago, at outset of the week was 9.60c and at mid-week was around 9.50c, against 9.85c the previous week, 3.50c a year ago, 4.60c two years ago, 3.40c three years ago.

Hog Weights Increase

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week was 248 lbs., against 242 lbs. the previous week, 228 lbs. a

year ago and 252 lbs. two years ago.

Attitude of hog raisers in marketing hogs is being watched closely. There is a feeling in some quarters that owing to the corn-hog spread hog numbers are on the increase in the interior. The trade is also keeping a watchful eye on developments at Washington.

Exports of lard for week ended June 1 were 1,237,000 lbs., against 8,119,000 lbs. last year. Exports from January 1 to June 1 totaled 63,059,000 lbs., against 234,806,000 lbs. the same time a year ago.

Exports of hams and shoulders for the week were 1,388,000 lbs., against 1,094,000 lbs. last year; bacon, 185,000 lbs., against 377,000 lbs.; pickled pork, 275,000 lbs., against 154,000 lbs. a year ago.

PORK—Demand was moderate at New York, but market was steady. Mess was quoted at \$2.75 per barrel; family, \$27.50; fat backs, \$27.50@31.00.

LARD—Demand was fair at New York, and market was steady. Prime western was quoted at 12.05@12.15c; middle western, 12.05@12.15c; New York City tierces, 11@11¼c; tubs, 15@15¼c; refined Continent, 12½@12¾c; South America, 12% @12¾c; Brazil kegs, 12¾@12¾c; compound, carlots, 13¼c; smaller lots, 13½c.

At Chicago, regular lard in round lots was quoted at 10c over July; loose lard, 30c over July; leaf lard, 42½c over July.

(See page 33 for later markets.)

BEEF—Demand was moderate, with the market firm at New York. Mess was nominal; packer, nominal; family, \$22.00@23.00 per barrel; extra India mess, nominal.

Pork and Lard Stocks

These charts in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE series show trend of storage stocks accumulation of pork and lard during the first five months of 1935, compared with those of similar periods one and two years earlier.

The situation in pork meat and lard production and consumption, as revealed by storage stocks accumulation on June 1, 1935, shows little change from that prevailing a month earlier. Current production has been so far below normal that, despite small consumer demand, packers were forced to draw rather heavily on accumulations, not only to supply outside demand, but also to meet requirements of customers.

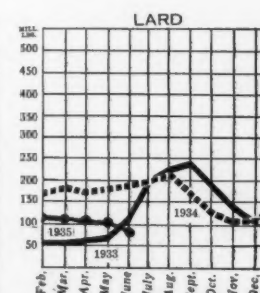
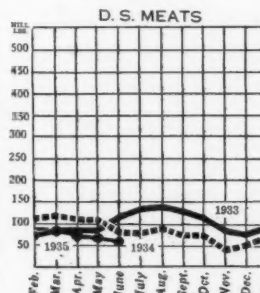
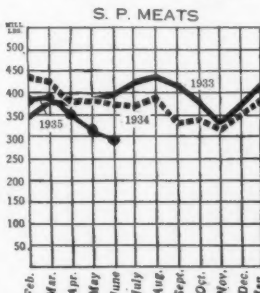
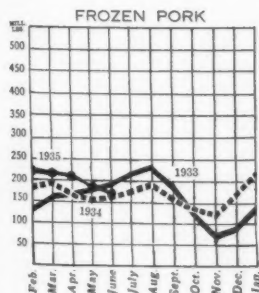
Stocks of pork on hand on June 1 were 505,016,000 lbs., the lowest on record for that date, compared with 564,881,000 lbs., on May 1, 687,563,000 lbs., on Jan. 1, 1935, 641,568,000 lbs. a year ago and a five-year average 722,180,000 lbs. Of the total 147,991,000 lbs. were frozen, 30,196,000 lbs. dry cured, 36,111,000 in process of being dry cured and 290,718,000 lbs. pickled.

Frozen Pork.—June was marked by light offerings, bulk of business being through regular merchandising channels. Decrease in stocks, as with other pork cuts, was caused by the less than average slaughter and cut at all meat packing centers. Many packers produced less green product than required to supply regular outlets and were compelled to buy frozen cuts.

S. P. Meats.—Good steady demand for pickled meats during May, but carlot trading restricted by a scarcity of offerings. Exporters good buyers of lighter averages of green hams; production comparatively small, however, compared with demand. Considerable buy-

STORAGE STOCKS OF PORK AND LARD

IN THE UNITED STATES—U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT



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THE RIGHT CONTROL FOR EVERY MOTOR

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In the nearest G-E office you'll find a sales engineer ready to help you select the **RIGHT MOTORS** and the **RIGHT CONTROL** for your jobs. He's well grounded in motor and control applications, and back of him is General Electric's 40 years of experience in the design, manufacture, and application of motors to industry. Write or phone the nearest G-E office, or General Electric, Schenectady, New York.

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"C-B" Cold Storage Door

*The Better Door
That Costs No More*



New "C-B" Track Door

The "C-B" Track Door is the only cold storage door having the new "C-B" Track Door Operating Device (patent pending), the biggest improvement for twenty-five years in Cold Storage Doors.

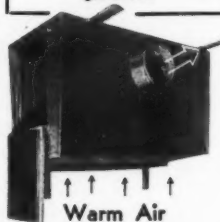
Heavier "C-B" hinges and the new "C-B" fastener, which were especially designed for Cold Storage Door use, are also new and exclusive improvements found only in use on "C-B" Cold Storage Doors.

Write for the "C-B" Cold Storage Door catalog. Get full and complete information.

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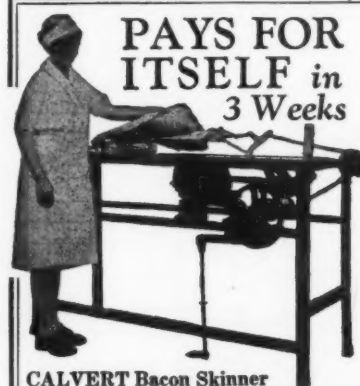


The Modern
**COMMERCIAL BODY
COOLING UNIT**

Used by Leading Packers
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Now in Third Year

**THEURER
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INSULATED—REFRIGERATED
COMMERCIAL BODIES
New York City North Bergen, N. J.



In a representative small plant, labor savings alone paid the cost of a **CALVERT Bacon Skinner** in three weeks! If you slice 500 pounds of bacon a week, the **CALVERT** will give you similar savings.

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ing of S. P. hams, export specifications.
D. S. Meats.—Prevailing high prices of D. S. bellies in comparison with some other cuts checked demand and was responsible for fairly liberal movement of other D. S. cuts. Despite this situation, movement to South exceeded put-down.

Lard.—Lard continues in strong technical position as result of light make and fairly good demand. Outstanding feature in May was comparatively high price for loose lard. Export market less active, due to uncertainties of foreign buyers as to what the effect American political situation may have on lard prices.

STOCKS IN COLD STORAGE

Stocks of meat and lard on hand in the United States on June 1, 1935, with comparisons (see chart p. 25) are reported as follows:

	1933.	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
Jan. 1.....	102,048	322,229	69,190	40,481	
Feb. 1.....	143,085	350,114	81,885	52,941	
Mar. 1.....	153,581	368,562	86,848	58,182	
Apr. 1.....	153,090	369,925	87,117	61,713	
May 1.....	165,375	374,735	89,063	71,851	
June 1.....	175,727	388,000	104,228	110,381	
July 1.....	212,779	415,861	131,218	196,941	
Aug. 1.....	228,333	432,909	146,613	218,267	
Sept. 1.....	194,822	414,222	144,000	224,207	
Oct. 1.....	128,497	374,320	128,148	192,502	
Nov. 1.....	75,469	324,992	92,633	133,850	
Dec. 1.....	81,722	361,855	81,186	110,394	

	1934.	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
Jan. 1.....	129,763	402,632	97,301	132,510	
Feb. 1.....	177,292	442,438	110,674	168,756	
Mar. 1.....	184,536	458,069	113,208	177,590	
Apr. 1.....	167,436	381,248	106,538	175,775	
May 1.....	165,772	381,633	107,919	179,441	
June 1.....	166,180	376,631	98,294	182,576	
July 1.....	167,463	369,293	91,209	195,973	
Aug. 1.....	181,254	370,695	91,617	209,497	
Sept. 1.....	151,849	326,379	65,732	167,155	
Oct. 1.....	100,235	335,219	58,780	127,947	
Nov. 1.....	123,677	330,378	50,682	105,519	
Dec. 1.....	158,675	360,332	52,906	103,827	

	1935.	Frozen pork.	S. P. pork.	D. S. pork.	Lard.
Jan. 1.....	233,132	389,357	68,373	118,152	
Feb. 1.....	226,487	374,000	69,769	112,711	
Mar. 1.....	220,719	376,807	73,780	110,506	
Apr. 1.....	203,295	350,291	73,577	104,861	
May 1.....	178,375	315,829	71,395	100,920	
June 1.....	177,837	315,779	71,285	101,224	
June 1.....	147,991	290,718	66,307	91,708	

MEAT AND LARD STOCKS

Stocks of meat and lard on hand in the United States June 1, 1935, with comparisons, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

	June 1, '35.	May 1, '35.	5-Year Av.
Beef, frozen	44,589,000	56,557,000	29,349,000
In cure	11,263,000	12,397,000	9,255,000
Cured	7,681,000	8,405,000	7,394,000
Pork, frozen	147,991,000	177,837,000	197,794,000
D. S. in cure	36,111,000	37,174,000	56,784,000
D. S. cured	30,196,000	34,091,000	60,639,000
S. P. in cure	158,862,000	163,166,000	234,682,000
S. P. cured	131,856,000	152,613,000	172,281,000
Lamb and mutton, frozen	2,557,000	3,031,000	2,247,000
Misc. meats	57,248,000	66,298,000	65,206,000
Lard	91,708,000	101,224,000	127,974,000
Product placed in cure during:			
May, 1935	15,047,000	11,060,000	
Beef placed in cure	4,650,000	6,042,000	
Pork, frozen	34,521,000	61,688,000	
D. S. pork placed in cure	32,134,000	44,093,000	
Lamb and mutton, frozen	649,000	578,640	

NOTE: Meats from "drought-stricken livestock" held for account of Federal Emergency Relief Administration are not included in above figures.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

FUTURE PRICES

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935.
 Open. High. Low. Close.

LARD—				
July	13.50-13.47½	13.55	13.47½	13.52½b
Sept.	13.50	13.57½	13.50	13.52½b
Oct.	13.37½	13.45	13.37½	13.42½
Dec.	12.67½	12.75	12.67½	12.75ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July				17.05b
Sept.				17.05b

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1935.

LARD—				
July	13.47½	13.47½	13.45	13.45b
Sept.	13.47½	13.47½	13.45	13.45b
Oct.				13.35ax
Dec.	12.65			12.65b
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July	17.05			17.05
Sept.				17.05a

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1935.

LARD—				
July	13.47½	13.55	13.42½	13.55b
Sept.	13.40	13.52½	13.40	13.52½ax
Oct.	13.40	13.40	13.37½	13.37½
Dec.	12.62½	12.65	12.62½	12.65b
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July				17.10b
Sept.				17.05a

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1935.

LARD—				
July	13.45	13.52½	13.45	13.45
Sept.	13.42½-40	13.50	13.37½	13.42½b
Oct.	13.20	13.40	13.20	13.35ax
Dec.	12.60	12.60	12.50	12.50-55
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July				17.10b
Sept.				17.05a

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935.

LARD—				
July	13.42½	13.42½	13.35	13.35b
Sept.	13.40	13.42½	13.30	13.30b
Oct.	13.25	13.25	13.20	13.20ax
Dec.	12.40-37½	12.45	12.25	12.25
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July	17.10			17.10
Sept.				17.05a

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1935.

LARD—				
July	13.40	13.45	13.40	13.45b
Sept.	13.50	13.42½	13.30	13.42½b
Oct.	13.20	13.30	13.20	13.27½b
Dec.	12.27½	12.40	12.27½	12.35
CLEAR BELLIES—				
July				17.10a
Sept.				17.05a

Key: ax, asked; b, bid; n, nominal; —, split.

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

For the week ended June 8, 1935.

Point of origin.	Commodity.	Amount.
Argentina—Canned meat		309,688 lbs.
Argentina—Oleo stearine		300,189 lbs.
Australia—Edible tallow		105,596 lbs.
Brazil—Edible tallow		19,381 lbs.
Brazil—Canned corned beef		36,990 lbs.
Canada—Bacon		3,328 lbs.
Canada—Split veal carcasses (skin off)		5,562 lbs.
Canada—Fresh veal cuts		3,761 lbs.
Canada—Frozen beef livers		7,856 lbs.
Canada—318 pieces fresh beef		19,637 lbs.
Canada—Pickled hams		5,590 lbs.
Denmark—Cooked ham		12,428 lbs.
Denmark—Sausage		3,165 lbs.
England—Meat paste		31 lbs.
Germany—Sausage		1,125 lbs.
Germany—Smoked ham		1,855 lbs.
Germany—Powdered soap		569 lbs.
Irish Free State—Smoked pork		3,428 lbs.
New Zealand—Edible tallow		519,348 lbs.
Poland—Cooked ham		66,529 lbs.
Poland—Bacon		5,000 lbs.
Uruguay—Canned corned beef		252,690 lbs.

What products go into neutral lard?
 How is it made? All steps in the process are explained in "PORK PACKING," The National Provisioner's latest book.

CASH PRICES

Based on actual carlot trading Thursday, June 13, 1935.

REGULAR HAMS

Green	*S.P.
8-10	19
10-12	18½ @ 18½
12-14	19
14-16	18½ @ 18½
16-18 Range	19

BOILING HAMS

Green	*S.P.
16-18	18
18-20	18½
20-22	18
22-24 Range	18

SKINNED HAMS

Green	*S.P.
10-12	18½
12-14	19½
14-16	19½
16-18	19½
18-20	18½
20-22	17½
22-24	17
24-26	16½
26-28	16
30-35	15½

PICNICS

Green	*S.P.
4-6	15½
6-8	14½
8-10	14½
10-12	13½
12-14	13½

Short Shank ½c over.

BELLIES

(Square cut seedless)
 (S. P. ¼c under D. O.)

Green.	*D. C.
6-8	22½
8-10	22½
10-12	22½
12-14	21
14-16	19½
16-18	19½

D. S. BELLIES

Clear	Rib
14-16	17½
16-18	17½
18-20	17½
20-25	17½
25-30	17½
30-35	17½
35-40	17½
40-50	17
50-60	16½

*Quotations represent No. 1 new cure.

D. S. FAT BACKS

6-8	12½
8-10	12½
10-12	12½
12-14	13½
14-16	14½
16-18	15
18-20	15½
20-25	15½

OTHER D. S. MEATS

Extra Short Clears	35-45	17½n
Extra Short Ribs	35-45	17½n
Regular Plates	6-8	14½
Clear Plates	4-6	12½
Jowl Butts		14
Green Square Jowls		16
Green Rough Jowls		14

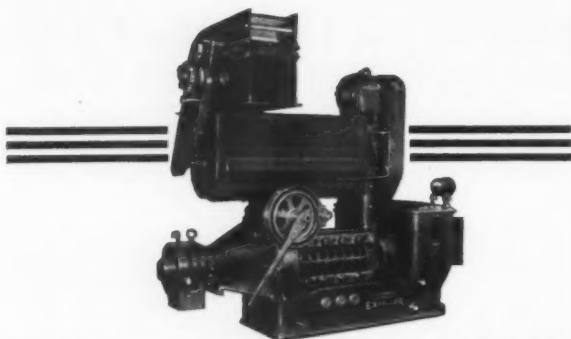
LARD

Prime Steam, cash	13.62½n
Prime Steam, loose	13.85b
Refined, boxed, N. Y.—Export	unquoted
Neutral, in tierces	15.75
Raw Leaf	14.00n

CANADIAN MEAT IMPORTS

Meat imports into Canada from the United States for April, 1935:

	April, 1935.	April, 1934.
Bacon	623	3,081
Bacon and hams	2,114	2,325
Pork	20,296	77,561
Mutton and lambs	102	1,280
Canned meats	3,006	3,243
Lard	190	1,086
Lard compounds	417	103,467



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Higher Prices

Expeller cracklings are quoted at higher prices on every market because they have a higher protein content, are very light in color and make a more palatable feed. In addition, feed-mixers prefer Anderson Expeller Cracklings because they pour freely from bags—no breaking of lumps is necessary. The Anderson Special R. B. Expeller shown here is standard equipment in most of the larger packing houses. It has tremendous capacity, greater speed, and minimum upkeep.

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STOPS TANKAGE GRINDING TROUBLES



Grinds Tankage, Meat Scraps, Fish Scrap, Cracklings, Dried Bone, etc., at Lower Cost per Ton Than Any Other Grinding Equipment

"JAY BEE" has been proved the most important factor in economical by-products grinding. Many firms have saved nearly \$2.00 a ton in grinding tankage when "JAY BEE" mill replaced other grinding equipment.

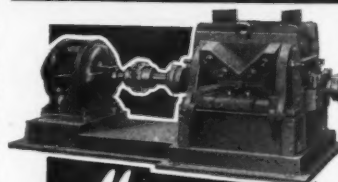
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Write for grinding facts, prices, terms, etc.

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J. B. SEDBERRY, INC., 96 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

THE DIAMOND HOG



Requires less power. Knives set at an angle, cut with shearing stroke.

Greater capacity. Uses "forced feed" principle.

Reduces carcass, bones, viscera, etc., to extremely uniform fineness.

Write for bulletins and prices.

Established 1880

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CAPACITY PER H.P.

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Cuts rendering cost

Grinds fats, bones, carcasses, viscera, etc.—all with equal facility. Reduces everything to uniform fineness. Ground product gives up fat and moisture content readily. Saves steam, power, labor. Low operating cost. Increases melter capacity.

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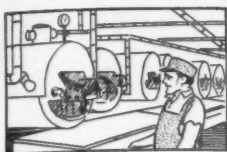
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STEDMAN'S Type "A" Hammer Mills are especially adapted for the reduction of packinghouse by-products, fish scrap, etc. Their extreme sectional construction saves time in changing hammers and screens and in the daily clean-up which is required where edible products are reduced.

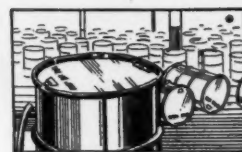
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STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS
AURORA, INDIANA, U.S.A. FOUNDED 1834



Tallows and Greases

Weekly Market Review



TALLOW—Market for tallow at New York was quiet the past week, except for outside stuff. Little or nothing passed locally in extra, although outside stuff equal to extra sold at 7c f.o.b. Later 15 to 25 tanks sold 6½c f.o.b.

South American No. 1 sold at New York at 6¼c c.i.f. South American edible sold at 7c c.i.f. Soapers appeared to be marking time, but sellers were inclined to maintain their ideas. The impression prevailed that the next business in New York extra would be below last sale, which was at 7½c f.o.b.

South American No. 1 offered at 6½c c.i.f.; would take 6¼c. Australian good tallow was quoted at 6¼c c.i.f. New York.

At New York, special was quoted at 7c; fifteen to twenty tanks of extra, 6½c f.o.b.; edible, 8½@8¾c f.o.b.

At Chicago, trade in tallow continues quiet, with limited quantities of fancy tallow passing at steady prices. At Chicago edible was quoted at 8@8¼c; fancy, 7¼@7½c; prime packer, 7¼c; special, 6½@7c; No. 1, 6½@6¾c.

There was no London tallow auction this week. At Liverpool, Argentine beef tallow, June-July, was off 9d for week, at 28s 6d. Australian good mixed at Liverpool, June-July, was unchanged at 30s.

STEARINE—Market was quiet but very steady. Last sales at New York were at 9½c f.o.b. plants. Oleo was quoted at 9½@9¾c. At Chicago, market was very steady, with oleo quoted at 9c.

OLEO OIL—Demand appeared quiet and more or less routine, but market New York was steady. Extra was quoted at 11¼@12¼c; prime, 11¼@11½c; lower grades, 11c.

At Chicago, demand was moderate but market was steady. Extra was quoted at 12½c.

(See page 33 for later markets.)

LARD OIL—Demand was moderate and market steady and unchanged during week. Prime at New York was quoted at 16½c; winter strained, 12c; extra, 11½c; extra No. 1, 11c; No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 10¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Demand was moderate, but market was steady at New York. Pure was quoted at 11½c; extra, 11¼c; No. 1, 11c; cold pressed, 16¼c.

GREASES—Rather quiet conditions again prevailed the past week in the grease market at New York. Buyers were inclined to hold off, ideas ranging from ¼@¾c under last sales. Pro-

ducers in some cases were willing to make concessions, but offerings were not being pressed. As a result, undertone was barely steady. Tallow market was being followed closely, and tone was unsteady. Yellow and house were quoted at 6½@7c; A white, 7¼@7½c; B white, 7½@7¾c; choice white, 8½@8¾c.

At Chicago, trade in greases was rather dull, but some yellow was moving at quoted levels. At Chicago, brown was quoted at 6c; yellow, 6½@6¾c; B white, 7c; A white, 7½c; choice white, all hog, 8@8¼c.

BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

Chicago, June 13, 1935.

Blood.

Unground quoted nominally at \$2.75 @2.80; some interest at the bid price.

	Unit
	Ammonia.
Ground	\$2.80@2.85
Unground	2.75@2.80

Digester Feed Tankage Materials.

Demand continues very light; prices largely nominal.

	Unit
	Ammonia.
Unground, 10 to 12% ammonia.....	\$2.50@2.75
Unground, 8 to 10%.....	2.30@2.45
Liquid stick	@2.25

Dry Rendered Tankage.

Demand much better; buyers continue to bid 65c.

Hard pressed and exp. unground per unit protein	@ \$.85
Soft prod. pork, ac. grease & quality, ton	@50.00
Soft prod. beef, grease & quality, ton	@40.00

Packaginghouse Feeds.

This market steady with last week.

	Carlots.
Digester tankage meat meal 60%....	@ 40.00
Meat and bone scraps, 50%.....	@ 40.00
Steam bone meal, 65%, special feeding, per ton	@ 30.00
Raw bone meal for feeding.....	@ 30.00

Fertilizer Materials.

Market is seasonally quiet; prices \$2.20@2.40 & 10c.

High grd. tankage, ground, 10@12% am.	\$2.20@2.40 & 10c
Bone tankage, ungrd., low gd. per ton	@16.00
Hoof meal	@ 2.40

Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Little change; prices largely nominal.

Horns, according to grade.....	\$50.00@80.00
Mfg. shin bones.....	45.00@75.00
Digester hoofs	@27.50
Junk bones	16.00@16.50

(Note—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of unassorted materials indicated above.)

Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades).

Market steady and featureless; prices unchanged.

Steam, ground, 3 & 50	\$18.00@19.00
Steam, unground, 3 & 50	16.50@17.50

Gelatine and Glue Stocks.

Demand fair for skulls, jowls and knuckles.

Calf trimmings	@20.00
Sinews, pizzles	@12.00
Horn piths	@16.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles...	@23.00
Hide trimmings (new style)	@ 7.00
Hide trimmings (old style)	@10.00
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb.....	5@ 5½c

Animal Hair.

Market largely nominal.

Summer coil and field dried.....	1¼@ 1½c
Winter coil, dried	@ 2 c
Processed, black, winter, per lb.....	8¼@ 9 c
Processed, gray, winter, per lb.....	7¼@ 8 c
Cattle, switches, each*.....	1¼@ 2 c

*According to count.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 12, 1935.

An additional quantity of dried blood was sold at \$2.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b., New York, and spot stocks are cleaned up. South American is offered at about \$2.70 per unit c.i.f., Atlantic Coast ports, for June-July shipment from South America.

No recent sales of ground tankage have been made, present quotations being about \$2.50 and 10c f.o.b., local shipping points. South American sold for July shipment at \$2.60 and 10c c.i.f., an Atlantic Coast port.

Trading is very light this week because a large number of fertilizer manufacturers are attending the convention of the National Fertilizer Association at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton, basis ex vessel Atlantic ports: June, 1935	@ \$24.00
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs. f.a.s. New York.....	nominal
Blood dried, 16% per unit.....	@ 2.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., f.o.b. fish factory...	2.50 & 10c
Fish meal, foreign, 11½% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., c.i.f.	@ 34.50
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A.P.A. f.o.b. fish factories	2.25 & 50c
Soda nitrate, per net ton; bulk: June, 1935	@ 23.50
in 200-lb. bags.....	@ 24.80
in 100-lb. bags.....	@ 25.50
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk.....	2.50 & 10c
Tankage, unground, 10-12% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk.....	2.25 & 10c

Phosphates.

Foreign bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.....	@ 22.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.....	@ 23.50
Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% flat.....	@ 8.00

Potash Salts.

Manure salt, 30% bulk, per ton....	@ 12.90
Kalnut, 20% bulk, per ton.....	@ 10.00
Muriate in bulk, per ton, 40c unit K ₂ O.	
Sulphate in bags, per ton, basis 90%	@ 29.85

Dry Rendered Tankage.

50% unground	@ .62½
60% ground	@ .67½

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND CONSUMED

Cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand for ten months, ended May 31, 1935, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

COTTON SEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS).

	Received at mills*		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	Aug. 1 to May 31, 1935.	1934.	Aug. 1 to May 31, 1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
United States	3,361,409	4,063,921	3,409,544	3,963,054	174,526	320,388
Alabama	299,733	225,298	297,276	201,533	21,544	26,929
Arizona	49,638	37,314	49,748	37,443	18	82
Arkansas	282,658	303,680	281,900	309,758	5,839	9,912
California	102,590	87,529	90,736	83,612	3,043	6,844
Georgia	420,799	366,357	401,786	341,854	45,023	35,994
Louisiana	158,435	156,284	160,883	125,620	1,002	12,242
Mississippi	472,688	458,838	456,588	420,483	34,745	50,112
North Carolina	247,210	231,188	234,421	229,990	14,730	1,703
Oklahoma	95,730	306,622	110,519	381,610	3,216	12,294
South Carolina	194,956	196,996	194,453	194,919	1,574	2,883
Tennessee	280,247	277,968	287,993	280,065	17,468	42,570
Texas	713,704	1,310,360	792,319	1,290,963	24,106	118,251
All other states	73,602	65,522	71,922	64,792	2,128	772

*Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 222,761 tons and 220,938 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 116,243 tons and 53,010 tons rehandled for 1935 and 1934 respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND.

Item.	Season.	On hand		Produced Aug. 1 to May 31.		Shipped out Aug. 1 to May 31.		On hand	
		Aug. 1, 1935.	1934.	Aug. 1, 1935.	1934.	Aug. 1, 1935.	1934.	May 31, 1935.	May 31, 1934.
Crude oil	1934-35	\$34,400,287		1,004,907,216	1,004,433,141			\$46,402,987	
(pounds)	1933-34	51,289,417		1,241,362,503	1,217,489,726			76,518,151	
Refined oil	1934-35	\$1656,804,830		**1,004,408,089				\$540,788,322	
(pounds)	1933-34	676,331,574		1,098,451,432				804,945,801	
Cake and meal	1934-35	124,572		1,553,871	1,436,535			241,908	
(tons)	1933-34	160,874		1,801,796	1,743,033			219,637	
Hulls	1934-35	30,858		877,773	803,656			106,075	
(tons)	1933-34	78,080		1,086,145	1,075,931			96,990	
Linters	1934-35	75,958		771,442	720,342			127,058	
(running bales)	1933-34	70,786		759,042	697,705			132,123	
Hull, fiber	1934-35	646		63,928	63,146			1,428	
• (500-lb. bales)	1933-34	985		39,207	38,284			1,908	
Grabsots, motes, etc.	1934-35	3,970		36,597	32,254			8,333	
(500-lb. bales)	1933-34	3,216		36,100	33,421			5,895	

*Includes 4,378,638 and 18,575,843 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 9,908,890 and 7,330,180 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1934, and May 31, 1935, respectively.

†Includes 3,605,195 and 3,800,307 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 5,153,478 and 2,820,740 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1934, and May 31, 1935, respectively.

**Produced from 1,084,366,334 pounds of crude oil.

EXCISE FAT TAX THREATENED

Bills eliminating the 3-cent excise tax on foreign fats and oils unfit for food, with special reference to coconut oil from the Philippine Islands, have been introduced in Congress. These measures would eliminate the tax on foreign fats and oils used for soap. Opponents of the measure point out that the beneficial effects of the tax on all domestic fats and oils would be largely lost by such action.

ALABAMA FAVORS HOME FATS

Alabama joined the group of states advocating protection for domestic fats and oils when its legislature recently passed a bill imposing a tax of 10 cents per lb. on manufacture or sale of margarine containing foreign fats and oils. The bill is now awaiting the signature of the governor. Alabama was the seventh state to take such legislative action this year, similar laws having been enacted in Arkansas, California, Georgia, Maine, New Mexico and North Carolina. The New Hampshire legislature also passed a like law, but it was vetoed by the governor on constitutional grounds.

CAKE AND MEAL EXPORTS

Cottonseed meal exported from the United States during April totaled 21 tons valued at \$766.00. There were no exports of cottonseed cake during April.

LARGE COTTON OIL IMPORTS

Approximately 175,000 barrels of foreign cottonseed oils have been imported into the United States during the current cotton year, some from China and the rest from Brazil. Despite the duty of several cents a pound, foreign cotton oils can be brought into the country at less than the domestic price.

Restricted cotton production, coupled with higher prices for lard, has resulted in a strong demand for cottonseed oil.

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS

Imports of vegetable oils and oil bearing materials during April, 1935, are reported as follows:

	Quantity, lbs.	Value.
Coconut oil from Philip- pines, lbs.	25,292,644	\$854,967
Cottonseed oil	8,901,639	435,665
Palm oil	573,795	14,784
Peanut oil	9,434,693	345,892
Soybean oil	4,434,002	194,150
Copra	30,076,673	692,867
Sesame seed	46,278,521	1,069,094

VEGETABLE OIL EXPORTS

Exports of vegetable oils from the United States during April are reported as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
Cottonseed oil, refined	652,113	\$75,946
Cottonseed oil, crude	1,291	172
Corn oil	227,841	18,540
Coconut oil, inedible	572,856	29,407
Vegetable soap stock	2,158,909	94,306

COTTON OIL TRADING

COTTONSEED OIL—Store supplies here are light, and market was very steady with futures. Crude oil was 9c nominal across the Belt.

Market transactions at New York:

Friday, June 7, 1935.

—Range—Closing—

Sales. High. Low. Bid. Asked.

Spot					a
June					1020 a 1040
July	13	1050	1038	1039	a trad
Aug.					1035 a 1045
Sept.	22	1053	1041	1041	a trad
Oct.	25	1051	1037	1038	a 37tr
Nov.					1030 a 1045
Dec.	8	1036	1025	1025	a trad
Jan.					1025 a 1033

Sales 68 con.; crude S. E. 9c nom.

Saturday, June 8, 1935.

Spot					a
June					1020 a Bid
July	6	1041	1036	1037	a 1040
Aug.					1030 a 1045
Sept.	4	1043	1038	1040	a 1043
Oct.	10	1042	1036	1038	a 1041
Nov.					1025 a 1045
Dec.	1	1022	1022	1020	a 1030
Jan.					1022 a 1035

Sales, 21 con.; crude S. E. 9c nom.

Monday, June 10, 1935.

Spot					a
June					1020 a Bid
July	12	1030	1025	1030	a 1036
Aug.					1025 a 1040
Sept.	9	1031	1025	1031	a 1035
Oct.	7	1030	1025	1030	a 1034
Nov.					1022 a 1042
Dec.	2	1018	1018	1015	a 1019
Jan.					1015 a 1023

Sales 30 con.; crude S. E. 9c nom.

Tuesday, June 11, 1935.

Spot					a
June					1020 a Bid
July	24	1035	1026	1035	a trad
Aug.					1030 a 1045
Sept.	13	1037	1031	1033	a 1037
Oct.	10	1036	1029	1035	a trad
Nov.					1020 a 1040
Dec.	2	1014	1011	1012	a 1017
Jan.					1012 a 1020

Sales 30 con.; crude S. E. 9c nom.

Wednesday, June 12, 1935.

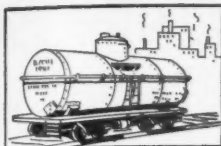
Spot					a
June					1020 a Bid
July	20	1046	1038	1031	a 1036
Aug.					1025 a 1040
Sept.	25	1045	1033	1032	a 1034
Oct.	40	1043	1029	1030	a 29tr
Nov.					1015 a 1035
Dec.	26	1022	1013	1013	a 15tr
Jan.					1015 a 1025

Sales 111 con.; crude S. E. 9c nom.

Thursday, June 13, 1935.

July					1035 1023 1020 a 1025
Sept.					1027 1023 1024 a
Oct.					1024 1018 1019 a
Dec.					1005 1002 1002 a 1008
Jan.					1010 1006 1005 a 1010

(See page 33 for later markets.)



Vegetable Oils

Weekly Market Review



Trade Broad — Market Irregular — Undertone Steady — Cash Trade Fairly Good — May Consumption Better — Sentiment Mixed.

Operations in the cotton oil futures market at New York the past week were on a fairly broad scale, but prices were irregular and easily influenced both ways. The result was little net change for week. Trade was mixed, and sentiment divided.

The professional element was bearish and operating against all bulges. Commission houses and cotton trade brokers were on both sides, but at no time was there any material pressure in evidence. There appeared to be quite a little buying of oil in the west against sales of lard futures. Profit taking made its appearance on the swells, but on setbacks scattered support was apparent.

Some selling was inspired by better weather conditions for the new crop. On the other hand, there was buying based on some improvement in consuming demand. Unfavorable weather and lateness of the new corn crop again attracted some attention for a time, but during the last few days, the weather in the middle west was better for completion of planting.

Cash demand for oil was reported fair. Crude markets lacked feature and held around 9c nominal across the Belt.

Oil Consumption Up

A moderately bullish construction was placed on the cottonseed oil statistical report. Consumption in May was 222,203 bbls., exceeding all private estimates, comparing with 138,250 bbls. in April and 260,110 bbls. in May last year. While the distribution is smaller than a year ago, pickup in consumption over the previous month attracted attention.

It was pointed out in some quarters that the visible supply of oil decreased 176,000 bbls. during May, so that the balance of the consumption apparently represented foreign oil.

Distribution for the 10 months this season has been around 2,838,000 bbls., against 2,429,000 bbls. the same time last year. Visible supply at beginning of June was 1,580,225 bbls., against 2,409,000 bbls. same time last season.

With two months to go, and a visible supply of 1,580,000 bbls., it is apparent that even should distribution during June and July average 290,000 bbls. monthly, there would be a carryover at the end of the season of 1,000,000 bbls.

Imports Gain

According to reports, imports of cot-

ton oil during May were 22,725,001 lbs., equal to 56,813 bbls. Imports to date have been 88,418,214 lbs., equal to 221,046 bbls.

The fact that ordinarily there is a large inbetween season's demand for cotton oil must not be lost sight of in considering carryover. Statistically, the market is in satisfactory shape, but from this time forward, barring unusual consuming demands, the new cotton and corn crop progress, together with Governmental activities and allied markets, undoubtedly will prove the prime price making factors.

The weekly weather report said that temperatures were somewhat subnormal in most of the Cotton Belt. Rainfall was light to moderate, and the week was generally more favorable.

COCOANUT OIL — Demand continues limited, and market was weaker. Copra market was easier, and affected oil levels. There is a tendency to watch Washington developments on oil. At New York, tanks were quoted at 4½c. At the Pacific Coast market was 4½c, off ¼c.

CORN OIL — Demand was rather quiet, and market about steady. Mills were quoting 9@9½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL — Demand was quiet and the market unsteady, with mills quoting 8.3@8.8c. Resale oil was available at 8.5c.

PALM OIL — Interest appears routine, but market displayed a steady tone. Spot Nigre was quoted at New York at 4½c; shipment, 4½c; Sumatra oil, 4½c nominal.

PALM KERNEL OIL — Market was

quiet, with crude at New York quoted at 4½c, while edible duty paid tanks was quoted at 5½c.

OLIVE OIL — Demand was fair and market rather steady at New York. Spot barrels were quoted at 8¼@8½c; tanks 7½@8½c.

RUBBERSEED OIL — Market nominal.

SESAME OIL — Market nominal.

PEANUT OIL — Quiet conditions prevailed, and market at New York was nominally unchanged at 9½@9¾c.

MEMPHIS PRODUCTS MARKETS

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1935.

Easier grains and cotton together with report construed as more bearish than otherwise, sent cottonseed meal into new season's lows. July hold firm throughout most of the day at a \$25.00 level but sold at \$24.90 near the close. October, November and December sold at \$24.50 but was unsalable at these figures later on. The report indicated disappointing shipments for May of 69,012 tons against 84,395 a year ago, and a five year average of 90,603. While the visible was 43,000 tons under that of a year ago the constant falling off in shipments is thought to offset the smaller quantity now in sight. The market closed easier at declines of 35 to 75c.

Cottonseed was lower, closing at declines of \$1.00 for the day.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 13, 1935.— Only minor changes have occurred in cotton oil futures during the past week, while maintaining steady undertone. Crude 9c lb., all directions, with offerings extremely light. Bleachable inactive but closely held. Weather conditions still dominating factor. May consumption with decreasing imports of cotton oil point to further improvement as demand increases.

Memphis

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 13, 1935.— Crude cottonseed oil 9c lb. nominal; forty-one per cent protein Valley meal \$24.85 f.o.b. Memphis, prompt and June shipment.

COTTONSEED PRODUCT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

For nine months ending April 30, 1935:

Exports:	1935.	1934.
Oil, crude, lbs.	1,172,805	14,224,516
Oil, refined, lbs.	2,626,844	5,633,217
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 lbs.	2,382	72,474
Linters, running bales	140,032	128,140
Imports:		
Oil, (No separate data crude and refined) lbs.	88,418,214	.....
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 lbs.	42,903	3,732

*Includes for May, 19,535,043 "entered directly for consumption" and 3,190,058 "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption" but not 380,963 "entered directly into warehouse."

HULL OIL MARKETS

Hull, England, June 12, 1935. — (By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 27s; Egyptian crude cottonseed oil, 24s.

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WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog products were steadier during latter part of week. Trade mixed, with grains a factor. Cash lard trade satisfactory. Hogs steady, top \$10.00. Meat demand moderate; warmer weather a factor.

Cottonseed Oil

Cotton oil fairly active and steadier with allied and outside markets. Buying power not readily following bulges, and professionals were fighting advances. General rains in Texas unfavorably regarded. Southeast and Valley crude, 9c nominal; Texas, 8½c.

Quotations on bleachable cottonseed oil Thursday noon were: July, \$10.30@10.33; Sept., \$10.28@10.30; Oct., \$10.27@10.29; Dec., \$10.15; Jan., \$10.14@10.18.

Tallow

Tallow, extra, 6½c f.o.b.

Stearine

Stearine, 9½c sales.

Friday's Lard Markets

New York, June 14, 1935.—Prices are for export; no tax. Lard, prime western, \$12.40@12.50; middle western, \$12.40@12.50; city, 11½c; refined Continent, 12½c; South American, 12½c; Brazil kegs, 13c; compound, 13½c in carlots.

MEAT AND LARD EXPORTS

Exports of lard, hams and bacon through port of New York during week ended June 14 totaled 568,765 lbs. of lard and 109,500 lbs. of meat.

Lard exports from the United States for the full week ended June 8, 1935, totaled 1,636,790 lbs. against 7,235,785 lbs. for the same week in 1934. For the packer year to date, exports of lard have totaled 81,648,167 lbs. against 259,658,534 lbs. for the same 1933-34 period, a decrease of approximately 178 million pounds.

Bacon and ham exports for the week ended June 8, 1935, totaled 2,083,100 lbs. against 910,500 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1934. For the packer year to date, exports of these products totaled 84,228,050 lbs. against 90,574,880 lbs. for the like 1933-34 period.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS

Exports of lard from New York City, June 1, 1935, to June 12, 1935, totaled 752,614 lbs.; tallows, none; greases, none; stearine, none.

See Classified Pages for bargains.

NEW YORK BEEF IMPORTS

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Little foreign beef was imported at New York during week ended June 13, 47,800 lbs. of beef and veal being received from Canada. There were no New Zealand receipts this week. Little New Zealand boneless bull meat is being held pending improvement in the market. About 640,000 lbs. of canned beef and 46,900 lbs. of beef extract were received from South America. Tallow and oil imports were 387,226 lbs. from South America and the Antipodes.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to June 14, 1935, show exports from that country were as follows: To the United Kingdom, 125,382 quarters; to the Continent, 296. Exports the week ending June 7 were: To England, 74,371 quarters; to the Continent, 15,234 quarters.

NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughters at New York, week June 8:

	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1934.
West. drsd. meats:			
Steers, carcasses	7,847½	8,076	9,834
Cows, carcasses	952	734	715
Bulls, carcasses	405	287	293
Veals, carcasses	12,826	9,038	14,028
Lambs, carcasses	35,262	29,731	37,779
Mutton, carcasses	4,395	2,008	2,521
Beef cuts, lbs.	596,412	479,136	327,632
Pork cuts, lbs.	1,370,690	910,385	2,415,205

Local slaughters:			
Cattle	8,489	5,915	8,134
Calves	13,948	12,300	13,880
Hogs	25,774	24,408	37,657
Sheep	56,764	43,927	49,635

PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughter for week June 8:

	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1934.
West. drsd. meats:			
Steers, carcasses	1,698	1,820	2,547
Cows, carcasses	925	826	1,173
Bulls, carcasses	555	566	463
Veals, carcasses	1,747	1,653	2,547
Lambs, carcasses	13,390	12,141	12,167
Mutton, carcasses	1,314	1,533	1,194
Pork, lbs.	330,437	336,249	371,595

Local slaughters:			
Cattle	1,913	1,683	1,767
Calves	3,534	3,989	3,716
Hogs	11,894	11,127	15,356
Sheep	5,739	5,528	5,673

BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES

Receipts of Western dressed meats at Boston, week ended June 8, 1935:

	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1934.
West. drsd. meats:			
Steers, carcasses	2,388	2,311	2,824
Cows, carcasses	1,358	1,512	1,602
Bulls, carcasses	25	28	24
Veals, carcasses	842	621	1,080
Lambs, carcasses	15,282	16,292	15,444
Mutton, carcasses	1,196	1,261	553
Pork, lbs.	261,721	267,374	298,649

BRITISH PROVISION MARKETS

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 13, 1935.

General provision market remains quiet and unchanged. Hams continue slow but improvement expected soon, with spot sales at 88s. Poor demand for lard.

Thursday's prices were: Hams, American cut, 88s; hams, long cut, 87s; Liverpool shoulders, square, none; picnics, none; short backs, unquoted; bellies, English, 62s; Wiltshires, unquoted; Cumberlands, exhausted; Canadian Wiltshires, 87s; Canadian Cumberlands, 76s; spot lard, 61s 6d.

BRITISH PROVISION IMPORTS

Liverpool provision imports during May, 1935, reported by Liverpool Provision Trade Association:

	May 31, 1935.
Bacon (including shoulders) cwt.	22,892
Hams, cwt.	33,451
Lard, tons	528

The approximate weekly consumption ex Liverpool stocks is given below:

	Bacon, cwt.	Hams, cwt.	Lard, tons.
May, 1935	5,113	7,081	223
April, 1935	5,379	7,762	196
May, 1934	7,086	7,496	430

PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS

Exports of pork products from the U. S. week ended June 8, 1935:

	Week ended June 8, 1935, bbls.	Week ended June 9, 1934, bbls.	Nov. 1, 1934 to June 8, 1935, bbls.
Total	13	1,452	
United Kingdom			676
Continent			318
West Indies			260

BACON AND HAMS.

	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	2,083	910	84,228
United Kingdom	2,016	712	83,353
Continent	67	198	644
West Indies			55
B. N. A. Colonies			1
Other countries			175

LARD.

	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total	1,637	7,236	81,648
United Kingdom	1,478	5,440	74,504
Continent	43	1,424	3,743
Sth. and Ctl. America		206	1,110
West Indies		166	2,272
B. N. A. Colonies			13
Other countries			6

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

	From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
New York		316	379	
Boston		20	52	
New Orleans			116	
Montreal		1,730	1,105	
Halifax		8	5	
Total week		2,083	1,637	
Previous week		1,033	2,101	
2 weeks ago		1,641	1,749	
Cor. week 1934		13	910	7,236

SUMMARY NOV. 1, 1934, to JUNE 8, 1935.

	1934 to 1935.	1934 to 1935.	De-crease.
Pork, M lbs.	290	494	144
Bacon and hams, M lbs.	84,228	90,575	6,347
Lard, M lbs.	81,648	259,690	178,010



Live Stock Markets

Weekly Review



CHICAGO

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Chicago, June 13, 1935.

CATTLE—Compared with last Friday: Strictly good and choice fed steers with weight, 50@75c lower; yearlings and light kinds, 25@50c down; lower grades, steady to 25c lower, such kinds holding up much better than predominant crop of well fed steers and yearlings; extreme top prime steers, \$13.50; yearlings, \$12.00; light steers, \$12.75; better grade fed heifers, 25c lower, instances more. Lower grades were very uneven due to increased supply grassy offerings, but were mostly steady. Scarcity supported lower grade heifers and all grades of cows, latter class ruling mostly steady to 25c lower. Bulls were steady to weak; vealers, largely \$1.00 off; extreme top fed heifers, \$11.25. Proportion of better grade steers was largest in months. Practical average cost of steers and yearlings was approximately \$10.80, compared with \$11.48 at recent high time.

HOGS—Compared with last Friday: Better grades, unevenly 10@25c lower; plain kinds, 50c off; packing sows, 10@15c lower; week's top, \$10.05; closing peak, \$9.90; 200 to 250 lbs., \$9.65@9.85; 250 to 350 lbs., \$9.10@9.75; 140 to 190 lbs., \$9.00@9.75; pigs, \$8.25@9.00; packing sows, \$8.35@8.75.

SHEEP—Compared with last Friday: Spring lambs, 75c@\$1.00 lower; yearlings, \$1.00@1.25 off; aged sheep, weak to 25c lower, spots off more on heavy offerings; week's top spring lambs, \$10.00, paid early; practical top at close, \$9.25; late bulk natives, \$9.00 down; range lambs at finish, \$8.25@8.50; week's top yearlings, \$8.00 Monday; closing bulk, including some choice offerings, \$6.50@7.00; shorn aged ewes, \$1.50@3.50.

KANSAS CITY

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13, 1935.

CATTLE—Trade in beef steers and yearlings ruled slow, and values are mostly 25c lower than last Friday. Instances on better grades of fed steers show 50c declines; grassers, weak to 25c off. Choice 1,566-lb. steers brought \$12.00 for top; best yearlings, \$11.35; most fed offerings, \$8.75@10.75; grass fat kinds, \$6.15@8.50. Light yearlings and she stock held about steady. Bulls declined around 25c, and vealers slumped 50c@\$1.00; the late top, \$8.00.

HOGS—Closing levels are unevenly 20@35c lower, with heavies off most. Late top rested at \$9.45 on a few choice

200- to 250-lb. weights; bulk of more desirable 170- to 400-lb. weights, \$9.20@9.40; packing sows, 25@35c lower at \$8.25 down.

SHEEP—Spring lamb prices are \$1.00@1.25 under last Friday; best native springers, \$8.25 down at the finish, compared with a \$9.40 top a week ago; yearlings, 50@75c lower; mature sheep, 25@50c off; late sales fat ewes, \$3.00 and below.

OMAHA

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Omaha, Neb., June 13, 1935.

CATTLE—Current prices are mostly 50c under Friday of last week. She stock declined fully 25c, extremes 50c off on medium cows. Bulls lost around 25c and vealers 50c. Week's top price of \$12.40 was paid for choice 1,197-lb. steers; several loads medium weights, \$11.50@12.00; long yearlings, \$11.25; choice 624-lb. heifers, \$10.50 early in the week.

HOGS—Compared with last Friday: Weights under 225 lbs., 15@25c lower; heavier weights, 15@35c lower; packing sows 25@30c off. Thursday's top \$9.40, with following bulks: good and choice grades 180 to 250 lbs., \$9.25@9.35; 250 to 300 lbs., \$9.00@9.25; 300 to 350 lbs., \$8.70@9.00; 140 to 170 lbs., \$8.65@9.15; pigs, \$8.00@8.50; packing sows, \$8.15@8.35. Stags, \$8.25@8.50.

SHEEP—Compared with last Friday: Lamb prices, \$1.00@1.25 lower; yearlings, 90c lower; aged sheep, 50@75c down; Thursday's bulk sorted choice grade native spring lambs, \$8.25; choice Idahos, to, \$8.50; medium grade native lambs, down to \$7.50; fed yearlings, \$6.75@6.85; good and choice ewes, \$2.00@3.00.

ST. LOUIS

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

St. Louis, Mo., June 13, 1935.

CATTLE—Compared with last Friday: Steers 25c lower, some low priced kinds off 50c; mixed yearlings and heifers, steady; cows and sausage bulls, 25@50c lower; cutters and low cutters, 25c lower; vealers, 75c lower. Bulk of steers brought \$8.25@10.50; top matured steers, \$12.00; top yearlings, \$11.75; most mixed yearlings and heifers, \$6.00@9.75; top heifers, \$10.50; most beef cows, \$5.00@6.25, top, \$8.00; cutters and low cutters, \$2.85@4.25. Period closed with top sausage bulls, \$5.75; top vealers, \$8.50.

HOGS—Compared with last Friday: Hogs declined 25@40c; light lights and pigs, steady to 25c lower; sows, 15@25c

off. A top of \$9.95 was registered early in period; closing top, \$9.80; 180 to 220 lbs., \$9.65@9.75; 240 to 270 lbs., \$9.50@9.65; 150 to 170 lbs., \$9.25@9.65; 100 to 140 lbs., \$8.25@9.10; sows, \$8.35@8.60.

SHEEP—Lamb prices declined 75c@ \$1.00, while yearlings and sheep dropped 25@50c as compared with last Friday. Top lambs for week scored \$9.25; closing packer top, \$8.75; bulk late sales good and choice lambs, \$8.25@8.50; throwouts, largely \$6.00; clipped yearlings late, \$6.75 down; fat ewes, \$2.00@3.50.

SIoux CITY

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sioux City, Ia., June 13, 1935.

CATTLE—Beef steer and yearling values declined 50c, with some further losses noted. Car of choice medium weight beeves topped at \$12.25; bulk, \$9.00@10.25. Heifers lost 25c, with only scattered sales above \$10.00. Beef cows showed 25@50c downturns, bulk moving at \$5.00@6.25; low cutters and cutters, largely \$3.50@4.50. Bulls ruled 25@50c, lower, and medium grades closed at \$5.65 down; vealers 50c lower, very few ranged above \$8.00.

HOGS—Compared with Friday a week ago, all slaughter classes showed 15@25c declines. Closing top dropped to \$9.25; better 200- to 260-lb. butchers, \$9.15@9.25; good to choice 260- to 350-lb. heavies, \$8.75@9.15; 140- to 190-lb. selections, \$8.50@9.00; slaughter pigs, \$8.00@8.50. An increased proportion of packing sows bulked at \$8.00@8.40; extreme heavies, down to \$7.75.

SHEEP—Compared with last Friday: Spring lambs lost \$1.25, while yearlings suffered fully 75c@\$1.00 declines. Late top and bulk choice native spring lambs held at \$8.25. Desired shorn yearlings bulked late to packers at \$6.75; some medium grade woolled offerings, \$6.50. Fat ewes declined fully 50c late; top, \$3.00, with scattered sales down to \$1.00.

ST. PAUL

By U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

So. St. Paul, Minn., June 12, 1935.

This week's cattle trade has ruled slow, with declines on most classes amounting to 25@50c at mid-week. A few good to choice fed yearlings and steers made \$9.50@11.00 today; best medium weights early in the week \$11.25@11.75. Medium grade steers sold down to \$8.00; most butcher heifers, \$6.00@8.00; best fed kinds, up to \$10.35; bulk beef cows, \$4.75@6.25; dry-feds to \$7.50 and cutter grades

down to \$3.25. Beef bulls sold up to \$6.25; sausage kinds, \$5.25 downward; better vealers, \$7.00@8.00; choice kinds to \$8.50 and plain kinds down to \$3.50.

Hog prices declined steadily this week with weighty butchers under greatest pressure. On today's market better 180@250 lb. averages bulked at \$9.25@9.35; 250@300 lbs., \$9.00@9.25; 300@350 lbs., \$8.75@9.00; pigs, \$8.75@9.25 and good sows at \$8.30.

Spring lambs lost \$1.25 this week and yearlings declined 75c or more. Choice ewe and wether spring lambs today brought \$8.50; better grade yearlings, \$6.75@7.00; plainer sorts, \$5.00@6.00, and good and choice shorn ewes, \$1.75@3.25.

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 13, 1935.

At 22 concentration points and 9 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota, light and medium weight butchers were mostly 15@25c lower; heavy weights, 30@40c lower, spots off more; packing sows, 20@35c lower. Late sales good and choice, 200- to 250-lb. truck deliveries, mostly \$9.00@9.30; bulk delivered at plants, \$9.10@9.30, few \$9.35; rail consignments, up to \$9.40; bulk 250- to 290-lb., \$8.85@9.15; 290 to 350 lbs., \$8.65@9.00; 180 to 200 lbs., \$8.95@9.30; 160 to 180 lbs., \$8.60@9.15; 140 to 160 lbs., \$8.00@8.65; good packing sows, \$7.85@8.35, few \$8.45.

Receipts week ended June 13, 1935:

	This week.	Last week.
Friday, June 7	13,950	23,100
Saturday, June 8	12,100	15,500
Monday, June 10	27,800	28,200
Tuesday, June 11	10,900	11,800
Wednesday, June 12	14,900	12,200
Thursday, June 13	17,100	11,500

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock at New York markets for week ended June 8, 1935:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	3,416	8,812	3,953	41,722
Central Union	1,829	1,409		13,997
New York	368	2,069	6,770	2,051
Total	5,613	12,290	10,723	54,770
Previous week	3,722	12,383	11,795	34,988
Two weeks ago	6,068	14,517	11,934	41,823

HOGS—SHEEP—CALVES—CATTLE H. L. SPARKS & CO.

National Stock Yards, Ill.—Phone East 6261
Mississippi Valley Stock Yds., St. Louis, Mo.
Phone Colfax 6900 or L. D. 299
Springfield, Mo.—Phone 3339

Order Buyer of Live Stock L. H. McMURRAY

Indianapolis, Indiana

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Combined receipts at principal markets, week ended June 8, 1935:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At 20 markets:			
Week ended June 8	177,000	247,000	250,000
Previous week	167,000	219,000	264,000
1934	222,000	616,000	268,000
1933	190,000	630,000	295,000
1932	158,000	471,000	368,000
1931	167,000	456,000	351,000

Hogs at 11 markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended June 8	127,000	172,000	157,000
Previous week	112,000	152,000	165,000
1934	175,000	468,000	154,000
1933	144,000	446,000	163,000
1932	120,000	329,000	184,000
1931	123,000	349,000	233,000

At 7 markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended June 8	127,000	172,000	157,000
Previous week	112,000	152,000	165,000
1934	175,000	468,000	154,000
1933	144,000	446,000	163,000
1932	120,000	329,000	184,000
1931	123,000	349,000	233,000

U. S. INSPECTED HOG KILL

Inspected hog kill at 8 points during week ended Friday, June 7, 1935:

	Week ended June 7.	Prev. week.	Cor. 1934.
Chicago	63,196	51,375	182,886
Kansas City, Kans.	20,747	17,927	105,785
Omaha	18,100	25,843	70,214
St. Louis & East St. Louis	33,218	13,597	95,396
Sioux City	14,455	9,941	46,665
St. Joseph	12,092	9,176	37,616
St. Paul	13,441	12,109	46,969
N. Y., Newark and J. C.	25,746	23,181	86,674
Total	200,995	162,349	631,285

PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Livestock receipts for five-day period ended June 8, 1935:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Los Angeles	4,694	916	448	6,128
San Francisco	1,160	25	1,535	1,400
Portland	2,325	250	2,550	7,150

In addition to the above were direct shipments to Los Angeles packers: cattle, 51 cars; hogs, 57 cars; sheep, 116 cars. San Francisco directs: 190 cattle, 75 calves, 465 hogs, 2,400 sheep.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES

Leading Canadian centers, top livestock prices, June 6, 1935:

BUTCHER STEERS.

Up to 1,050 lbs.

	June 6, 1935.	May 30, 1935.	June 7, 1934.
Toronto	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.75	\$ 6.00
Montreal	7.50	7.25	6.00
Winnipeg	7.00	7.50	5.25
Calgary	7.00	6.75	4.50
Edmonton	6.00	6.50	4.50
Prince Albert	6.50	5.75	4.25
Moose Jaw	6.50	6.25	5.10
Saskatoon	5.50	6.00	4.75

VEAL CALVES.

	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.00
Toronto	6.50	7.50	5.25
Montreal	6.00	6.00	4.50
Winnipeg	6.50	6.50	5.50
Calgary	5.00	5.00	4.50
Edmonton	5.50	5.50	4.50
Prince Albert	5.50	5.50	4.50
Moose Jaw	4.50	5.00	4.00
Saskatoon	4.50	5.00	4.00

SELECT BACON HOGS.

	\$10.15	\$10.25	\$ 9.75
Toronto	10.50	10.50	9.75
Montreal	9.50	9.50	9.00
Winnipeg	9.90	9.10	8.50
Calgary	9.10	9.10	8.75
Edmonton	8.95	9.10	8.70
Prince Albert	9.10	9.25	8.75
Moose Jaw	8.90	9.10	8.70
Saskatoon	8.90	9.10	8.70

GOOD LAMBS.

	\$10.00	\$10.50	\$10.50
Toronto	10.00	12.00	9.00
Montreal	10.00	10.00	10.00
Winnipeg	8.50	8.50	8.00
Calgary	5.50	5.50	5.00
Edmonton	8.00	5.00	7.50
Prince Albert	8.00	7.50	8.00
Moose Jaw	8.00	7.50	8.00
Saskatoon	8.00	7.50	8.00

DENVER YARDAGE CHANGES

A second investigation of yardage charges of the Denver Union Stock Yard Co. has been opened at hearings conducted in Denver by representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yardage rates there, placed under investigation three years ago, were determined unreasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture, but the schedule imposed was withheld because of court injunction. The new hearings are being held on the basis of the earlier opinion.

MAY BUFFALO LIVESTOCK

Receipts and disposition of livestock, Buffalo, N. Y., for May, 1935:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts	14,153	24,223	15,990	35,447
Shipments	4,016	17,568	7,324	21,685
Local slaughter	10,504	6,902	8,500	13,762

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Livestock Buying Organization
Detroit, Mich. Cincinnati, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Omaha, Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind. La Fayette, Ind. Louisville, Ky.
Nashville, Tenn. Sioux City, Iowa Montgomery, Ala.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935.

Chicago	300	6,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	100	100
Omaha	50	400	400
St. Louis	500	2,500	100
St. Joseph	100	500	1,200
St. Paul	100	200	250
Fort Worth	300	300	100
Denver	200	300	500
Louisville	200	400	4,200
Wichita	500	900	600
Indianapolis	100	2,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	400	200
Cincinnati	200	400	100
Buffalo	100	500	200
Nashville	100	500	200
Oklahoma City	300	300	300

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1935.

Chicago	11,000	14,000	8,000
Kansas City	9,000	2,000	8,000
Omaha	6,500	6,000	3,500
St. Louis	6,000	10,500	3,500
St. Joseph	1,700	3,000	4,000
St. Paul	4,000	2,500	1,500
Fort Worth	3,800	2,000	1,500
Milwaukee	3,500	500	5,000
Denver	800	800	200
Louisville	1,800	900	15,400
Wichita	400	300	600
Indianapolis	500	600	800
Pittsburgh	800	5,000	1,500
Cincinnati	800	600	700
Buffalo	1,600	2,500	1,000
Cleveland	1,300	1,200	1,100
Nashville	1,100	200	1,500
Oklahoma City	500	600	800

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1935.

Chicago	6,000	13,000	4,000
Kansas City	4,500	2,000	7,000
Omaha	5,000	4,500	7,500
St. Louis	3,500	7,000	3,500
St. Joseph	900	2,900	2,800
St. Paul	2,400	2,500	2,000
Fort Worth	2,000	2,100	400
Milwaukee	700	1,200	7,500
Denver	800	400	14,300
Louisville	100	500	600
Wichita	500	500	800
Indianapolis	2,000	5,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	500	500
Cincinnati	400	3,000	3,600
Buffalo	100	300	200
Cleveland	200	400	500
Nashville	100	300	600
Oklahoma City	800	1,000	500

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1935.

Chicago	9,000	11,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,500	1,400	8,000
Omaha	4,500	4,500	7,000
St. Louis	3,000	5,500	4,500
St. Joseph	900	2,800	2,500
St. Paul	2,000	2,500	1,500
Fort Worth	3,000	2,500	500
Milwaukee	600	1,000	300
Denver	800	300	11,000
Louisville	300	400	600
Wichita	100	600	600
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	500
Pittsburgh	200	300	600
Cincinnati	400	1,400	2,500
Buffalo	300	400	1,000
Cleveland	300	300	800
Nashville	200	300	300
Oklahoma City	800	600	800

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935.

Chicago	4,000	11,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,500	1,000	5,000
Omaha	2,800	4,000	3,500
St. Louis	3,000	6,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,100	2,700	2,500
St. Paul	2,000	2,500	1,700
Fort Worth	1,600	1,800	1,000
Milwaukee	2,100	500	6,500
Denver	600	1,000	200
Louisville	400	400	4,700
Wichita	100	400	500
Indianapolis	600	900	800
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	500
Cincinnati	500	2,200	1,500
Buffalo	200	200	700
Cleveland	300	300	800
Nashville	300	500	500
Oklahoma City	800	600	600

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1935.

Chicago	2,000	6,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,000	500	2,500
Omaha	600	2,500	4,000
St. Louis	2,000	5,500	2,000
St. Joseph	200	1,600	2,500
St. Paul	1,000	2,000	1,500
Fort Worth	1,900	2,600	800
Milwaukee	1,400	500	2,000
Denver	100	800	10,000
Louisville	300	500	2,500
Wichita	400	500	300
Indianapolis	800	4,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	300	1,000
Cincinnati	400	1,700	1,500
Buffalo	200	500	700
Cleveland	300	400	3,000
Nashville	300	1,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,000	500

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five leading Western markets, Thursday, June 13, 1935:

	CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANS. CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Hogs (Soft or oily hogs excluded).					
Lt. lt. (140-160 lbs.) go.-ch.	\$9.00@ 9.60	\$9.10@ 9.60	\$8.60@ 9.00	\$8.65@ 9.15	\$8.85@ 9.35
Medium	8.35@ 9.15	9.00@ 9.50	8.25@ 8.75	8.10@ 8.80	8.50@ 9.10
Lt. wt. (160-180 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.15@ 9.75	9.50@ 9.70	8.75@ 9.25	8.85@ 9.40	9.10@ 9.35
Medium	8.65@ 9.25	9.40@ 9.60	8.30@ 9.10	8.50@ 9.10	8.50@ 9.10
(180-200 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.25@ 9.85	9.60@ 9.75	9.10@ 9.40	9.10@ 9.45	9.10@ 9.35
Medium	8.85@ 9.50	9.50@ 9.65	8.75@ 9.25	8.90@ 9.25	8.60@ 9.20
Med. wt. (200-220 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.50@ 9.90	9.60@ 9.75	9.25@ 9.40	9.25@ 9.45	9.20@ 9.40
(220-250 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.65@ 9.90	9.50@ 9.65	9.25@ 9.35	9.25@ 9.45	9.20@ 9.45
Hvy. wt. (250-290 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.35@ 9.80	9.40@ 9.60	9.00@ 9.30	9.20@ 9.40	9.00@ 9.35
(290-350 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.10@ 9.50	9.35@ 9.50	8.70@ 9.10	9.00@ 9.30	8.75@ 9.15
PACKING SOWS:					
(275-350 lbs.) good.	8.50@ 8.85	8.50@ 8.65	8.25@ 8.40	8.10@ 8.25	8.25@ 8.40
(350-425 lbs.) good.	8.40@ 8.75	8.40@ 8.60	8.20@ 8.35	8.00@ 8.20	8.25@ 8.50
(425-550 lbs.) good.	8.30@ 8.50	8.25@ 8.50	8.15@ 8.25	7.90@ 8.15	8.10@ 8.25
(275-550 lbs.) medium.	7.50@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	7.35@ 8.25	7.10@ 8.10	7.75@ 8.25
SLAUGHTER PIGS:					
(100-140 lbs.) gd.-ch.	8.25@ 9.35	8.25@ 9.15	8.00@ 8.75	8.00@ 8.85	8.75@ 9.35
Medium	7.50@ 9.00	7.75@ 9.00	7.50@ 8.00	6.25@ 8.25	8.50@ 9.00
Av. cost & wt. Wed. (pigs ex.)	9.34-200 lbs.	9.65-203 lbs.	8.98-245 lbs.	9.29-231 lbs.	.....
Slaughter Cattle, Calves, and Vealers:					
STEERS:					
(550-900 lbs.) choice.	10.50@ 12.00	10.00@ 11.25	9.75@ 11.75	9.50@ 11.50	10.70@ 11.75
Good	9.25@ 11.25	8.75@ 10.50	8.75@ 10.50	8.50@ 10.50	9.00@ 10.75
Medium	8.00@ 10.00	7.25@ 9.25	7.25@ 9.25	7.25@ 9.25	7.60@ 9.50
Common	5.00@ 8.00	6.00@ 8.00	5.00@ 7.50	5.50@ 7.50	5.75@ 8.00
HEIFERS:					
(900-1,100 lbs.) choice.	11.25@ 12.50	10.50@ 12.00	10.50@ 12.00	10.50@ 12.00	9.75@ 12.25
Good	10.00@ 12.00	9.25@ 11.25	9.25@ 11.00	9.25@ 11.00	9.50@ 11.00
Medium	8.50@ 10.00	8.00@ 9.75	7.50@ 9.50	7.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.75
Common	6.25@ 8.50	6.00@ 8.25	5.50@ 7.75	5.75@ 7.75	6.00@ 8.25
COWS:					
(1,100-1,300 lbs.) choice.	12.00@ 13.00	11.75@ 12.50	11.00@ 12.25	11.00@ 12.25	11.25@ 12.40
Good	10.00@ 12.50	9.50@ 11.75	9.50@ 11.25	9.50@ 11.50	9.75@ 11.75
Medium	8.50@ 10.25	8.25@ 9.75	7.75@ 10.00	7.75@ 10.00	8.25@ 10.00
BULLS (Crls. Ex.) (Beef):					
(1,300-1,500 lbs.) choice.	12.50@ 13.00	11.75@ 12.50	11.25@ 12.50	11.50@ 12.25	11.75@ 12.50
Good	10.75@ 12.50	10.00@ 11.75	10.00@ 11.25	10.00@ 11.25	10.00@ 11.75
HEIFERS:					
(550-750 lbs.) choice.	10.25@ 11.25	10.00@ 11.00	9.50@ 10.50	9.50@ 10.75	9.75@ 10.75
Good	9.00@ 10.25	8.75@ 10.00	8.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.25	8.50@ 10.00
Com.-med.	4.50@ 9.00	4.50@ 8.75	4.50@ 8.50	4.75@ 8.75	5.25@ 8.75
HEIFERS:					
(750-900 lbs.) gd.-ch.	9.00@ 11.25	8.50@ 10.75	8.25@ 11.00	8.75@ 11.00	8.75@ 11.00
Com.-med.	5.25@ 9.25	4.75@ 8.50	4.75@ 8.25	5.50@ 8.75	5.50@ 8.75
COWS:					
Good	7.00@ 8.75	6.25@ 7.50	6.75@ 7.75	6.25@ 7.50	6.65@ 7.75
Com.-med.	4.75@ 7.00	4.50@ 6.25	4.50@ 6.75	4.50@ 6.25	4.50@ 6.75
Low-cut-cut.	3.25@ 4.75	2.75@ 4.50	3.25@ 4.50	3.00@ 4.50	3.00@ 4.50
BULLS (Crls. Ex.) (Beef):					
Good	6.00@ 7.25	5.75@ 6.50	5.75@ 6.50	5.50@ 6.00	5.60@ 6.35
Cut-med.	4.50@ 6.25	4.25@ 5.75	4.25@ 5.75	3.75@ 5.50	4.00@ 5.75
VEALERS:					
Gd.-ch.	7.50@ 8.75	7.25@ 8.50	7.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 8.00	7.00@ 9.00
Medium	6.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 7.25	6.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.50	6.00@ 7.25
Cul.-com.	5.00@ 6.00	3.00@ 6.00	4.50@ 6.00	3.50@ 5.00	4.00@ 6.00
CALVES:					
(250-500 lbs.) gd.-ch.	8.00@ 10.50	6.75@ 9.75	7.00@ 9.00	6.25@ 8.50	7.25@ 9.75
Com.-med.	4.50@ 8.00	3.50@ 6.75	4.00@ 7.00	3.50@ 6.75	5.00@ 7.50
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:					
SPRING LAMBS:					
Choice	8.35@ 9.25	8.25@ 9.00	7.75@ 8.50	7.75@ 8.25	8.00@ 8.70
Good	7.05@ 8.50	7.75@ 8.25	7.25@ 7.75	7.00@ 7.75	7.50@ 8.00
Medium	6.25@ 7.65	6.00@ 7.75	6.00@ 7.25	5.75@ 7.00	6.50@ 7.50
YEARLING WHEATERS:					
(90-110 lbs.) gd.-ch.	6.50@ 7.15	6.75@ 7.50	6.25@ 6.85	6.00@ 6.75	6.75@ 7.00
Medium	5.75@ 6.60	5.75@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.25	5.00@ 6.00	5.75@ 6.35
EWES:					
(90-120 lbs.) gd.-ch.	2.25@ 3.50	2.25@ 3.50	2.00@ 3.00	2.25@ 3.25	2.75@ 3.50
(120-150 lbs.) gd.-ch.	1.75@ 3.50	2.00@ 3.25	1.75@ 2.75	2.00@ 3.00	2.25@ 3.25
(All weights) com.-med.	1.25@ 2.25	1.25@ 2.25	1.00@ 2.00	1.25@ 2.25	1.00@ 2.25

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at 16 centers for the week ended June 8, 1935:

CATTLE.				
	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.	1934.
Chicago	26,285	21,017	36,254	1934.
Kansas City	20,936	18,790	24,146	
Omaha	15,035	13,380	22,492	
East St. Louis	19,445	14,714	16,837	
St. Joseph	6,816	5,976	11,334	
St. Paul	9,390	6,721	9,546	
Wichita	4,171	3,377	2,582	
Fort Worth	11,360	10,880	.....
Philadelphia	1,913	1,683	1,767	
Indianapolis	2,497	1,710	2,024	
New York & Jersey City	6,489	5,915	8,134	
Oklahoma City	7,531	6,437	1,946	
Cincinnati	3,824	3,351	4,942	
Denver	3,593	3,688	3,805	
St. Paul	9,745	9,128	11,015	
Milwaukee	3,079	2,923	4,457	
Total	152,109	129,699	161,281	
HOGS.				
Chicago	58,437	48,707	154,098	
Kansas City	20,747	7,241	105,795	
Omaha	19,013	13,772	63,760	
East St. Louis	23,517	22,479	53,597	

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 8, 1935, with comparisons, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	3,036	1,909	3,462
Swift & Co.	2,893	1,084	4,088
Morris & Co.	1,864	946	959
Wilson & Co.	5,303	.....	3,196
Anglo-Am. Prov. Co.	771	.....	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,645	489	.....
Others	7,693	5,750	1,237
Total	9,480	17,680	3,789
Brennan Pkg. Co.	1,217 hogs;	Hygrade Food	
Products Corp.	1,129 hogs;	Agar Pkg. Co.	4,293 hogs.
Total	32,695 cattle;	6,746 calves;	34,457 hogs;
16,751 sheep.			
Not including 1,193 cattle, 1,941 calves, 33,446 hogs and 25,261 sheep bought direct.			

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	1,980	811	2,454	4,788
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,057	1,059	1,067	6,586
Morris & Co.	1,371	287	.....	3,062
Swift & Co.	1,981	929	1,848	7,419
Wilson & Co.	2,044	1,128	1,221	6,144
Kornblum & Son	574	.....	.....	.....
Independent Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	110	.....
Others	6,484	241	1,048	4,437
Total	16,481	4,455	7,748	32,436

OMAHA.

	Cattle & Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	4,310	5,653	3,437
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,106	4,489	8,268
Dold Pkg. Co.	687	3,113	.....
Morris & Co.	1,338	227	1,064
Swift & Co.	3,004	3,221	5,939
Others	8,813	.....	.....
Eagle Pkg. Co., 22 cattle; Geo. Hoffman Pkg. Co., 68 cattle; Grt. Omaha Pkg. Co., 56 cattle; Lewis Pkg. Co., 283 cattle; Omaha Pkg. Co., 83 cattle; J. Roth & Sons, 45 cattle; So. Omaha Pkg. Co., 66 cattle; Lincoln Pkg. Co., 232 cattle; Shelair Pkg. Co., 120 cattle; Wilson & Co., 385 cattle.			
Total: 15,405 cattle and calves; 25,516 hogs; 18,798 sheep.			

EAST ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,154	1,026	1,651	7,644
Swift & Co.	3,140	2,303	2,372	8,662
Morris & Co.	1,164	1,042	304	.....
Hunt Pkg. Co.	1,026	.....	3,198	341
Hell Pkg. Co.	.....	1,294	.....	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	.....	2,768	.....	.....
Laclede Pkg. Co.	.....	1,109	.....	.....
Shippers	8,862	3,946	10,083	1,695
Others	4,783	2,807	10,831	1,693
Total	21,129	11,124	33,600	20,065
Not including 1,965 cattle, 3,908 calves, 16,103 hogs and 9,332 sheep bought direct.				

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,108	883	6,900	12,363
Armour and Co.	2,412	962	6,487	5,704
Others	925	24	162	819
Total	5,445	1,869	13,609	18,886

SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,232	162	4,865	6,132
Armour and Co.	2,958	190	5,282	2,750
Swift & Co.	2,446	162	3,026	3,930
Shippers	2,431	55	2,509	133
Others	229	21	14	.....
Total	11,296	560	15,696	12,945

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,612	930	2,004	2,483
Wilson & Co.	2,522	952	1,927	2,752
Others	354	64	434	1
Total	5,488	1,946	4,365	5,236
Not including 97 cattle and 157 hogs bought direct.				

ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	2,623	3,094	3,640	2,013
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	704	1,475	.....	.....
Swift & Co.	4,349	4,284	5,450	2,373
United Pkg. Co.	2,069	593	.....	.....
Others	896	85	1,802	13
Total	10,641	9,441	10,461	4,399

DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co.	1,221	114	576	4,367
Swift & Co.	679	3	285	9,237
Others	1,767	343	1,296	14,498
Total	3,667	460	2,157	28,070

WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,870	1,071	1,522	8,101
Jacob Dold Pkg. Co.	648	130	1,127	3
Wichita D. B. Co.	19	.....	.....	.....
Dunn-Ostertag	50	.....	.....	.....
P. W. Dold & Sons	106	.....	243	1
Sunflower Pkg. Co.	79	.....	87	.....
Wichita Pkg. Co.	150	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,970	1,201	2,959	8,105
Not including 428 hogs bought direct.				

MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	1,654	4,756	5,178	2,508
R. Gunz & Co.	92	40	87	.....
Armour & Co.	558	2,439	.....	.....
Armour & Co.	20	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. B. D. M. Co.	20	.....	.....	.....
Shippers	226	59	34	41
Others	716	1,001	4	192
Total	3,286	8,295	5,216	2,741

INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Klingan & Co.	2,488	811	9,142	3,683
Armour and Co.	913	534	2,329	.....
Hilgemeyer Bros.	6	.....	805	.....
Stump Bros.	.....	.....	87	.....
Schussler Pkg. Co.	47	.....	206	.....
Indiana Prov. Co.	84	44	75	43
Meier Pkg. Co.	75	2	151	.....
Manass Hartman Co.	67	14	.....	.....
Art Wabnitz	15	141	56	.....
Shippers	1,493	2,447	16,104	4,394
Others	1,084	154	134	142
Total	6,270	4,147	29,033	8,318

CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. W. Gall's Son.	.....	.....	.....	302
Ideal Pkg. Co.	14	.....	404	.....
E. Kahn's Sons Co.	1,429	537	5,530	3,626
Kroger G. & B. Co.	13	.....	.....	.....
Lohrey Pkg. Co.	3	.....	155	.....
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	20	.....	2,544	.....
A. Sander Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	56
J. Schlachter's Son.	206	378	.....	96
J. & F. Schroth Pkg. Co.	27	.....	2,222	.....
J. F. Stegner & Co.	251	225	.....	8
Shippers	129	714	2,621	4,550
Others	1,280	952	258	438
Total	3,381	2,806	13,734	9,020
Not including 375 cattle, 269 calves, 1,760 hogs and 505 sheep bought direct.				

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for week ended June 8, 1935, with comparisons:

CATTLE.

	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor.
Chicago	32,695	26,280	51,010
Kansas City	16,481	14,615	19,749
Omaha	15,403	12,304	25,907
East St. Louis	21,129	17,061	14,310
St. Joseph	5,445	4,739	11,475
St. Paul	11,296	7,922	11,593
Oklahoma City	5,488	4,282	1,420
Wichita	2,970	2,398	1,766
Denver	3,667	3,251	3,847
St. Paul	10,641	10,029	12,372
Milwaukee	3,286	3,063	5,386
Indianapolis	6,270	5,327	4,693
Cincinnati	3,381	2,986	5,505
Total	138,154	114,275	167,033

HOGS.

	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor.
Chicago	34,457	31,041	88,646
Kansas City	7,748	7,241	39,078
Omaha	25,516	20,556	76,139
East St. Louis	33,600	34,182	67,027
St. Joseph	13,609	8,694	44,389
St. Paul	15,696	14,448	41,599
Oklahoma City	4,365	4,440	3,959
Wichita	2,959	2,411	4,613
Denver	2,157	2,795	14,842
St. Paul	10,461	10,220	35,790
Milwaukee	5,216	4,183	16,096
Indianapolis	29,033	22,188	45,628
Cincinnati	13,734	11,425	20,305
Total	198,551	173,824	409,931

SHEEP.

	Week ended June 8.	Prev. week.	Cor.
Chicago	16,751	21,257	19,803
Kansas City	32,436	41,306	20,045
Omaha	18,798	19,984	15,277
East St. Louis	20,065	16,233	29,133
St. Joseph	18,886	15,071	19,420
St. Paul	12,945	12,137	4,237
Oklahoma City	5,236	2,928	1,720
Wichita	8,105	5,194	3,583
Denver	28,070	33,435	23,516
St. Paul	4,399	5,395	2,822
Milwaukee	2,741	2,351	1,150
Indianapolis	8,318	4,681	5,521
Cincinnati	9,020	4,895	11,109
Total	185,650	184,817	157,010

Watch "Wanted Page" for bargains.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., June 3	11,896	1,896	13,600	8,007
Tues., June 4	7,824	2,530	17,253	7,183
Wed., June 5	8,411	1,799	11,679	7,031
Thurs., June 6	3,906	2,210	11,143	7,427
Fri., June 7	1,809	396	9,090	8,690
Sat., June 8	300	200	5,000	6,000
Total this week	34,146	9,001	67,735	44,318
Previous week	26,637	8,398	56,065	40,954
Year ago	54,419	12,086	150,254	43,082
Two years ago	43,452	11,875	160,857	47,519

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., June 3	2,053	71	2,044	797
Tues., June 4	2,102	132	929	364
Wed., June 5	2,229	104	638	73
Thurs., June 6	779	75	885	.....
Fri., June 7	336	144	1,155	23
Sat., June 8	100	.....	100	.....
Total this week	7,599	546	5,751	1,257
Previous week	6,151	1,859	6,680	3,702
Year ago	18,065	832	10,073	965
Two years ago	13,595	20	5,965	609

Total receipts for month and year to June 8, with comparisons:

	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
Cattle	34,446	59,383	804,101	967,817
Calves	9,423	13,724	224,135	247,340
Hogs	69,295	188,722	1,742,832	3,205,397
Sheep	47,620	55,535	1,529,390	1,247,154

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
Week ended June 8	\$10.60	\$ 9.75	\$ 2.50	\$ 9.30
Previous week	10.50	9.85	3.50	7.70
1934	8.80	3.25	1.50	8.35
1933	5.90	4.65	2.90	8.05
1932	6.40	3.30	1.60	6.20
1931	7.75	6.30	1.80	7.75
1930	11.35	10.20	4.50	12.30
Av. 1930-1934	\$ 7.65	\$ 5.55	\$ 2.40	\$ 5.55

SUPPLIES FOR CHICAGO PACKERS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ended June 8	26,547	61,984	43,061
Previous week	20,492	49,728	37,950
1934	36,254	154,095	44,796
1933	29,900	153,900	46,200
1932	27,037	88,362	50,886
1931	26,414	89,613	58,025
1930	37,477	122,889	98,212

HOG RECEIPTS, WEIGHTS AND PRICES.

Receipts, average weights and top and average price of hogs with comparisons:

MAY HOLD HIDES FOR 3 YEARS

Amendments to the by-laws of the New York Commodity Exchange, effective June 1, 1935, adopted by the hide group, provide that actual hides sold for delivery on the exchange may be held in exchange warehouses for three years instead of two. This will tend to relieve the market of the pressure of re-sale offerings unless prices break badly. Upward of one million hides are now held on two-year contracts, some of which may be extended.

On hides certificated on and after June 1, 1935, the initial life of the hide certificated shall be three years. On hides certificated prior to June 1, 1935, the initial life of the hide certificate may, upon request, be extended for a period of one year from the expiration date specified, but certificates which have been so extended shall not be tenderable upon exchange contracts maturing prior to the delivery month of June, 1936.

It is now provided that on hides which are eligible for recertification: "The original hide certificate shall be extended by endorsement, or a new certificate for the period of re-certification shall be issued as may be provided by regulation; and certificates relating to re-certified hides shall be tenderable for delivery upon the Standard hide contract, upon all contracts maturing in the delivery month of June, 1936 and thereafter."

On and after June 1, 1935, hides which have been certificated are eligible for recertification. Successive recertifications may be had, provided that in no case shall the life of a certificate be extended beyond two years from the expiration date of the initial certification.

If hides tendered for recertification are not eligible therefor, the certificate shall be cancelled by the inspection bureau. A member whose request for recertification has been denied shall have the right of review inspection and appeal.

The charge for recertification of hides is Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) per contract unit, subject to change by the board at its discretion. This charge shall be paid by the party requesting recertifications. It is provided that no part of charge shall be passed on to the receiver on an exchange contract."

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended June 8, 1935, were 6,023,000 lbs.; previous week, 3,549,000 lbs.; same week last year, 3,731,000 lbs.; from January 1 to June 8 this year, 121,621,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 108,950,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ended June 8, 1935, were 5,625,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,103,000 lb.; same week last year, 6,630,000 lbs.; from January 1 to June 8 this year, 152,308,000 lbs.; same period a year ago, 132,543,000 lbs.

FROZEN POULTRY IN STORAGE

Storage stocks of frozen poultry on hand on June 1, 1935, with comparisons:

	June 1, 1935	May 1, 1935	June 1, 1934
Broilers, M lbs.	5,860	8,734	2,794
Fryers, M lbs.	3,958	6,446	2,279
Roasters, M lbs.	9,277	14,942	12,701
Fowls, M lbs.	5,107	6,473	4,144
Turkeys, M lbs.	14,268	16,143	9,493
Ducks, M lbs.	928	544	508
Miscellaneous, M lbs.	8,904	8,533	7,811

*Figures shown subject to revision. Revised figures will appear in next month's report.

N. Y. FUTURE HIDE PRICES

Saturday, June 8, 1935.—Close: June 10.10b; Sept. 10.40 sale; Dec. 10.69@10.70; Mar. 10.97@11.05; June (1936) 11.27n; sales 76 lots. Closing 24@29 higher.

Monday, June 10, 1935.—Close: June 10.27n; Sept. 10.53 sale; Dec. 10.83 sale; Mar. 11.15 sale; June (1936) 11.45n; sales 57 lots. Closing 13@18 higher.

Tuesday, June 11, 1935.—Close: June 10.13n; Sept. 10.40@10.45; Dec. 10.75@10.76; sales; Mar. 11.06 sale; June (1936) 11.36n; sales 45 lots. Closing 8@14 lower.

Wednesday, June 12, 1935.—Close: June 10.12n; Sept. 10.37@10.45; Dec. 10.70 sale; Mar. 11.00 sale; June (1936) 11.30n; sales 48 lots. Closing 1@6 lower.

Thursday, June 13, 1935.—Close: June 9.95n; Sept. 10.23@10.30; Dec. 10.54@10.59; Mar. 10.84b; June (1936) 11.14n; sales 49 lots. Closing 14@17 lower.

Friday, June 14, 1935.—Close: June 9.95n; Sept. 10.23@10.35; Dec. 10.56 sale; Mar. 10.85n; June (1936) 11.15n; sales 30 lots. Closing unchanged to 2 higher.

There will be no session of hide futures market on Saturdays from June 22nd to Aug. 31st.

WEEKLY HIDE IMPORTS

Imports of cattle hides at leading U. S. ports, for week ended June 1:

Week ending	New York.	Boston.	Phila.
June 1, 1935.....	86,765	.....	.....
May 25, 1935.....	8,847	.....	.....
May 18, 1935.....	62,331	5,500	8,000
May 11, 1935.....	42,298	.....	.....
Total 1935.....	560,069	28,978	14,104
June 2, 1934.....	13,471
May 26, 1934.....	13,219	4,090	8,000
Cor. total, 1934.....	366,510	26,987	39,760

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Hides and Skins

Weekly Market Review

Chicago

PACKER HIDES—Following the upturn at the close of last week, when market recovered a half-cent on Colorado and heavy Texas steers, later trading at the close of the week established the half-cent recovery on all steers and light cows sold at a quarter-cent advance, with a movement of about 20,000 more hides. Trading this week was somewhat scattered but the movement was about 40,000 hides, at prices in line with those established at the close of last week, making a total of about 60,000 hides for the period.

Interest in the market quieted down considerably late this week. Hides are available of last trading prices for Apr.-May take-off but inquiries rather quiet. However, the recent trading has lightened packers' stocks of unsold hides considerably and the market appears at least steady. The better quality June hides have not yet begun to move, except couple cars by Association; packers endeavoring to clean up prior take-off before offering Junes.

Total of 6,000 Apr.-May native steers sold late last week at 12½c, and 9,000 more this week same basis. One packer sold 1,500 Apr.-May extreme light native steers late last week at 10c. About 3,000 May butt branded steers moved late last week at 12½c, and 4,000 more Apr.-May Colorados at 12c. Heavy Texas steers rather scarce but 600 Mays sold at 12½c at that time. Light Texas steers quotable 11½c, nom., and extreme light Texas around 9½c, nom.

One packer sold 1,000 May heavy native cows late last week at 9½c; 5,000 same take-off sold this week at 9½c, and a car Apr. to June at 9½c. Two packers sold 4,400 Apr.-May River point light native cows late last week at 9½c, and 2,000 more this week same basis; Association sold a car Junes at 10c, presumably to Exchange operator. Late this week 2,500 Mar-Apr. light cows sold at 9½c. Association made only sale of branded cows, 1,000 Junes at 9½c, thought for Exchange purposes.

Packer bulls moved in a big way this week; two packers sold 8,100 late salting native bulls and 500 branded at 9c for natives and 8c branded; 1,000 Feb. forward natives and 200 branded sold same prices. Later fourth packer sold 7,500 Apr. to early June, same basis.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—Strictly Chicago small packer all-weights quoted nominally 9½@9½c for natives for current take-off, branded half-cent less. Outside small packer lots have been slow recently, with 8½@9c, selected,

asked for natives and buyers' ideas around ½c under these figures, according to location, dating, etc.

PACIFIC COAST—Total of about 25,000 May hides moved this week in Pacific Coast market at 10c for steers and 8c for cows, flat, f.o.b. shipping points.

COUNTRY HIDES—Trading remains very slow on country hides. Buying interest rather light and market sluggish and slow to follow the movement of packer meat. Supply of country hides fairly plentiful but offerings held usually above prices buyers are willing to pay. All-weights around 48-lb. av. quoted 6¼@6½c, selected, delivered Chicago, for trimmed stock. Heavy steers and cows 6¼@6½c, nom. Buff weights quoted 7@7¼c, trimmed. Extremes quoted in a range of 7¼@7½c, trimmed, top asked. Bulls quoted 5@5¼c; glues around 4½c. All-weight branded around 5½c, flat, less Chicago freight.

CALFSKINS—Following the movement of about 26,000 May northern heavy calf by three packers late last week at 21c, one packer sold small May production of 13,000 at 21c for northern heavies 9½/15-lb., 19½c for River point heavies, and 16c for lights under 9½-lb. Another car May northern heavy calf moved mid-week at 21c, steady.

Car Chicago city 8/10-lb. calf sold this week at 14c, steady; car 10/15-lb. sold at 18c, or a cent over last week; heavy calf considerably firmer than lights. Outside cities, 8/15-lb., quoted 15@16c, according to average weight; mixed cities and countries 12½@13c; straight countries 10@10½c. Chicago city light calf and deacons sold again at \$1.00.

KIPSKINS—One packer sold 4,500 May northern native kipskins at close of last week at 13c, steady basis with last sales of April southern at 12c. Over-weights quotable around 12c nom. for northern, with 11c last paid for Apr. southern.

Two cars Chicago city kipskins sold this week at 12c, or previous week's asking price. Outside cities quoted around 11½@12c; mixed cities and countries 9½@10c; straight countries 8@8½c.

Packer regular slunks moved in a good way, three packers selling May production at 87½c, or 2½c advance. Hairless quoted 35@45c for large skins and 20@25c for small.

HORSEHIDES—Market fairly steady on good city renderers and quotable \$3.40@3.65; mixed city and country lots around \$3.00@3.15.

SHEEPSKINS—Dry pelts quoted

13½@14½c for full wools, with last reported sale at inside figure. Production of shearlings continues about at the peak and run larger than expected this week. About 150,000 packer shearlings moved in one direction at 57½c for No. 1's, 40c for No. 2's, and 20c for clips, with 55c top quoted in another direction for No. 1's. Small packer shearlings quotable half-price. Old pickled skins well cleaned up earlier and asking up to \$5.00 for new skins, June production. California spring lamb pickled skins sold recently at \$4.37½@4.50 and unsold stocks light. Outside small packer wool pelts rather scarce and market nominal; native spring lamb pelts not well established and quoted at a variety of prices, around \$1.10@1.25 per cwt. in this market.

New York

PACKER HIDES—Most of New York packers' May productions moved earlier at 13c for native and butt branded steers and 12½c for Colorados. Market quotable nominally ½c under these prices. About three cars of May hides still held.

CALFSKINS—Trading awaited to establish market on light calfskins, with packers talking around \$1.75 for 5-7's. Packers sold about 15,000 heavier skins this week, 7-9's at \$2.05 and 9-12's at \$2.85, or 10c over previous paid prices. Collectors have been talking \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.80 for the three weights.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ended June 14, 1935, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

PACKER HIDES.			
	Week ended June 14.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1934.
Spr. nat. str.	@13n	@12½n 10	@10½
Hvy. nat. str.	@12½	@12	@10
Hvy. Tex. str.	@12½	@12n	@10
Hvy. butt brnd'd str.	@12½	@12	@10
Hvy. Col. str.	@12	@11½	@9½
Ex-light Tex. str.	@9½	@9	@9
Brnd'd cows.	@9½	@9	@9
Hvy. nat. cows	@9½	@9½	@9
La. nat. cows	@10	@9½	@9½
Nat. bulls ..	@9	@8½n	@6½
Brnd'd bulls.	@8	@7½n	@6n
Calfskins ...16	@21	16½@21	11½@14½
Kips, nat....	@13	@13n	11½@12½
Kips, ov-wt....	@12	@12	10½@11
Kips, brnd'd.	9½@10n	9	9½n 9½@10
Slunks, reg..	@87½	@85	@60
Slunks, hris..35	@45	40	50 35 @50

Light native, butt branded and Colorado steers 1c per lb. less than heavies.

CITY AND CHICAGO SMALL PACKERS.			
Nat. all-wts.	9½@9½	@9½n 9	@9½
Branded	8½@9	@9n 8½@9	@9
Nat. bulls ..	@8½n	@8½n 6	@6½
Brnd'd bulls.	@7½n	@7½n 5½@6	@6
Calfskins ...14	@18	14 @17	10 @11½
Kips	@12	@11½n	@10½
Slunks, reg..	@75	@75	50 @60n
Slunks, hris..25	@40	25 @40	25 @40n

COUNTRY HIDES.			
Hvy. steers.	6½@8½	@6½ 6	@6½
Hvy. cows ..	6½@8½	@6½ 6	@6½
Bufs	7 @7½	@7 7½@8	@8
Extremes ...	7¼@7½	@7¼ 8½@9	@9
Bulls	5 @5½	4½@5	@4
Calfskins ...10	@10½	10 @10½	8 @8½
Kips	8 @8½	8 @8½	@8
Light calf ..50	@60n	50 @60n	25 @35n
Deacons ...50	@60n	50 @60n	25 @35n
Slunks, reg..35	@50n	35 @50n	@20n
Slunks, hris..10	@15n	10 @15n	@10n
Horsehides ..3.00@3.65	3.00@3.75	2.75@3.35	

SHEEPSKINS.			
Pkr. lambs.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Sml. pkr. lambs ..	.....	@1.30	
Pkr. shearings..55	@57½	@60	@75
Dry pelts ...13½@14½	12½@13½	@12	



Save Re-Grinding Expense—C. D. TRIUMPH Reversible Plates Need No Grinding for 5 Years!

A plate for your meat grinder guaranteed for ten years! No re-grinding or sharpening expense for five years!

The Triumph C-D Reversible Plate is a plate in a class of its own. Do not class the Triumph plate with any other so-called hard steel or ever lasting plate. Triumph plates are superior. Triumph plates are guaranteed to outlast four plates of any other make or style, foreign or domestic. It

has the patented C-D feature, it is reversible—can be used on both sides—has a reversible bushing that cannot possibly come loose. Triumph plates are made for all sizes and makes or styles of grinders.

Do away with sending plates and knives to be ground. Do away with unsatisfactory and expensive renting of plates and knives. Use O. K. knives or C-D cut-more with changeable blades and C-D Triumph Angle Reversible plates. The first cost is the only cost for several years to come!

Send for further information and price list.

SPECIALTY MFRS. SALES CO.

2021 Grace St. Chas. W. Dieckmann Chicago, Ill.



JAMISON WINDOW DOOR

Popular for display use or wherever view into the cold storage is desirable.

All recent Jamison-created improvements are incorporated in it. Send for bulletin describing it and other Jamison products.

JAMISON
Cold Storage Door Co.

Jamison, Stevenson, &
Victor Doors

Hagerstown, Md., U.S.A.
Branch Offices in Principal Cities



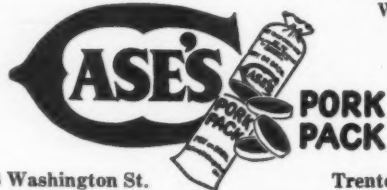
PROVED
AND APPROVED

A PROFITABLE ITEM

to add
to your
sales list

Packers in the East have enjoyed large profits from this item for many years. DISTRIBUTORS WANTED in all states except N. J., N. Y., and Penna.

WRITE!

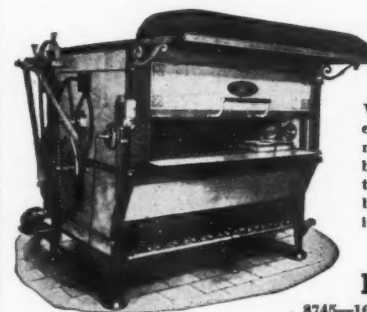


640-48 Washington St.

Trenton, N. J.



The Oven for a Life Time Service at Low Cost



Why experiment with cheap equipment? Low costs are not obtained when buying but when using a machine that gives you longer and better service. Used by leading packers.

COMPARE

Nicholas Silvery

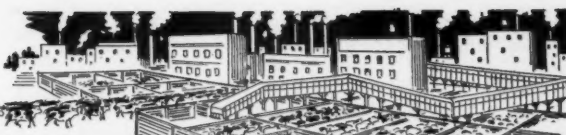
8745—16th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Formerly with The Crandall-Pettee Co.

Up and down the



MEAT TRAIL



MEAT PACKING 25 YEARS AGO

(From The National Provisioner, June 18, 1910.)

Price of hogs at Chicago in June, 1910, averaged \$9.65, compared to \$8.05 in June, 1909, \$6.50 in 1908, \$6.35 in 1907, \$6.80 in 1906, \$5.60 in 1905, and \$5.40 in 1904.

Packers' purchases of hogs at Chicago for the week ending June 11, 1910, totalled 87,800 head, compared to 129,000 head for the same week a year previous. Total for the year to date was 2,001,000 head. Average weight of hogs at Chicago was 242 lbs., heaviest since 1907, but in spite of that there was a shortage of 10 million lbs. in hog receipts as compared to the same week a year before, which meant about 1½ million lbs. less lard.

For the eleven months ending with May, 1910, exports of bacon declined 84 million lbs. compared to the previous year; lard exports were 147 million lbs. less; hams and shoulders, 57 million lbs. less; fresh and cured pork, 20 million lbs. less.

Suit was filed by the U. S. district attorney at Chicago against the Chicago Union Stock Yards Co., charging rebating to packers served by the yards for the purpose of holding their business.

Natchez Packing Co., Natchez, Miss., was about ready to start killing at its new plant.

Agar Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., was reported planning a plant at Enid, Okla.

Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co. was planning a meat plant at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Charles Wissmath, sr., founder of Chas. Wissmath & Son Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., passed away at his home in that city.

John J. Harrington, head of the firm of J. J. Harrington & Co., New York small stock slaughterers, passed away at his home in New York City.

New York state retail meat dealers in convention elected A. C. Slutter of Flushing as president for the ensuing year and Frank P. Burck as vice president.

New Yorkers were complaining of increased meat prices.

Fred Krey, president, Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., was a Chicago visitor this week for a day, returning by air so as to keep a pinochle appointment.

O. F. Benz, director of sales, and R. D. Pollock, publicity department, Du Pont Cellophane Co., were in attendance this week at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America at Chicago.

W. F. Gohlke, vice president, Walker's Austex Chili Co., Austin, Tex., was a visitor here this week.

Frank Hoy, Hoy Food Products Co., Milwaukee, Wis., visited in Chicago during the week.

Leo Nejelski, advertising manager, Swift & Company, spoke on the future of advertising before a conference of advertising managers at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America this week.

Among packers in town during the week were Robert S. Sinclair, president, W. R. Sinclair, vice president, and D. W. Allerdice, beef department, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. F. Price, vice president, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry C. Kuhner, president, Kuhner Packing Co., Muncie, Ind.; Walter N. Lissfelt, president, Denholm Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. H. Redeker, president, Kerber Packing Co., Elgin, Ill.

Out-of-town packers attending a directors' meeting of the Institute of American Meat Packers last week were chairman Frank A. Hunter, Hunter Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; vice

CHICAGO NEWS OF TODAY

Chicago hog packing for the season from Feb. 23 to June 8, 1935, totalled 946,000 head, against 1,905,000 head last year.

Purchases of livestock at Chicago by principal packers for the first four days of this week total 20,461 cattle, 4,973 calves, 22,930 hogs and 10,825 sheep.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended June 8, 1935, with comparisons, were reported as follows:

	Week June 8	Previous Week	Same Week '34
Cured Meats, lbs.	18,762,000	15,754,000	28,993,000
Fresh Meats, lbs.	35,842,000	32,858,000	51,662,000
Lard, lbs.	3,345,000	3,170,000	7,423,000

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Board, Wilson & Co., returned this week from a tour of inspection of the company's European branches and a survey of conditions in foreign countries.

General Outdoor Adv Co

TUNE IN
BOB BECKER'S
Chats about Dogs
WENR SUNDAY 4-4:45 P.M.
WGN SUNDAY 6-6:30 P.M.

They "GO" for it...

RED HEART

The Diversified Diet DOG FOOD

3

FLAVORS

CHERRE
BEEF
FISH

DOGS TRAVEL 41,000 MILES A YEAR ADVERTISING PACKER'S DOG FOOD.

One of the largest spectacular outdoor signs featuring dogs ever constructed was placed recently at the corner of Grand ave. and Michigan blvd., Chicago, advertising Red Heart dog food. It shows four dogs—a Llewellyn setter, a Boston bull, a cocker spaniel and a scottie—travelling towards a bowl of Red Heart. In the sign the dogs move rapidly, and will cover 41,925 miles per year apiece, giving 5,956,800 demonstrations a year. The largest of the dogs is 6 feet 6 inches long. The sign, constructed by General Outdoor Advertising Co., was ordered by Henri, Hurst & McDonald, agency for John Morrell and Co.

Besides the moving feature, the three flavors of Red Heart are advertised.

PAVE the WAY for SALES with GOOD STOCKINETTE

Any stockinette will improve the quality and flavor of meats. But to get *best* results, *greatest* sales and *highest* profits you need the best available—QUALITY-CONTROL!

With them you get the advantage of lower freight rates—and the assurance that you'll be getting the best available because you're dealing with the stockinette leader. Write for samples!

fred b. bahm
State 1637
222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Selling Agent

THE ADLER COMPANY
CINCINNATI

The World's Largest Knitters of Stockinette Fabrics

After theatre or a party perhaps
... you'll find the night crowds
trooping in for beer and

TAMALES

All the year round, there's profit in this zippy, zestful Chili specialty ... a worthy adjunct to your sausage line.

Made usually in 2 and 8 oz. sizes. ... Wrapped in parchment or corn husk ... fresh daily same as other sausage items ... distributed thru your regular marketing channels ... also sold on "Chili carts" in theatre and concession districts. Formula on request.

Our CHILI POWDERS are used extensively by I.A.M.P. members.

Time-tested and long established, our blends of Chili Powder are your assurance of that true "Tamale" flavor, so vital in the successful marketing of this line. Samples and information gladly furnished.

Chili Powders

K Special X5;
Fcy. Mexican;
No. 1 Mexican

Chili Peppers

SS; CS;
Fcy. Mexican;
No. 1 Mexican

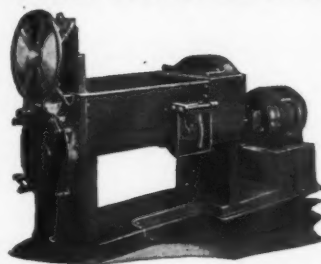
CHILI PRODUCTS CORPORATION LTD

1841 EAST 50TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Chicago, Ill., 160 E. Illinois St.

STANDARDIZED QUALITY

The New KUTMIXER



For better profit in cutting and mixing investigate this new . . . KUTMIXER.

THE HOTTMANN MACHINE COMPANY
3325 ALLEN ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"HALLOWELL" PACKING PLANT EQUIPMENT



Pat. applied for
Fig. 1091 — "Hallowell"
Meat Truck

Incorporates every up-to-date improvement; is perfectly sanitary and so sturdy and strong it will outwear other makes. Furnished heavily galvanized or of Monel Metal, as preferred.

Write for BULLETIN 449 covering our complete line of "HALLOWELL" Packing Plant Equipment.

**STANDARD
PRESSED STEEL CO.**
Jenkintown, Pa.
Box 550

F. C. ROGERS, INC.

NINTH AND NOBLE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

PROVISION BROKER

HARRY K. LAX, General Manager

Member of New York Produce Exchange
and Philadelphia Commercial Exchange

Do You Need Sausage Materials?

Beef—Veal—Bull

Wire—Write—Phone

HESS-STEPHENSON CO. BROKERS

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.
In daily communication with all mid-west packers

chairmen Chester G. Newcomb, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; William F. Schluderberg, Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurlde Co., Baltimore, Md., and George A. Schmidt, Stahl-Meyer, Inc., New York; treasurer Harold H. Meyer, H. H. Meyer Packing Co., Cincinnati, O. Directors present were John W. Rath, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Samuel Slotkin, Hygrade Food Products Corp., New York; Fred M. Tobin, Rochester Packing Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Henry Foster, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; George N. Meyer, Meyer Packing Co., Indiana, Pa.; E. C. Andrews, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. L. Childress, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex.; L. W. Kahn, E. Kahn's Sons Co., Cincinnati, O.; Jay E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons Co., Mason City, Ia.; and W. E. Felin, John J. Felin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Homer R. Davison, vice president, Institute of American Meat Packers, attended a meeting of the Nebraska Stockgrowers' Association, on June 13 to 15, at Alliance, Neb.

Scores for this week's games in the Packer's Softball league were: Wilson 14, Miller & Hart 6; Swift 28, Omaha 13; Armour 10, Drovers 2; Reliable 14, Hammond 5; Manaster 21, U. S. Cold Storage 13. League standings to date are:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Wilson	3	0	1.000
Miller & Hart	2	1	.666
Omaha	2	1	.666
Reliable	2	1	.666
Swift	2	1	.666
Drovers	1	2	.333
Armour	1	2	.333
Hammond	1	2	.333
Manaster	1	2	.333
U. S. Cold Storage	0	3	.000

COUNTRYWIDE NEWS NOTES

Harley D. Peet, president, Peet Packing Co., Chesaning, Mich., is making a motor tour through the East and Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Peet and three sons, H. D. Peet, jr., Douglas and Millis. As Mrs. Peet is a low handicap golfer, they took their golf clubs along.

Fred Dryfus, president, Dryfus Packing Co., Lafayette, Ind., is convalescing from a serious illness.

O. B. Joseph, vice president, James Henry Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., headed the Seattle delegation of Shriners to the Washington conclave. Mr. Joseph is potentate of the Seattle shrine.

Ralph E. Wildey, treasurer, Albany Packing Co., Albany, N. Y., died on June 3 after a brief illness. He had been connected with the company since its founding eleven years ago, and was widely known and respected. He is survived only by his widow.

Rosevale Packing Co., Dewitt, Mich., is building a fine new sausage kitchen, to be housed in a new steel, concrete and brick addition to the plant.

Fifty-nine years in the industry ought to qualify a man as an expert on quality and consumer tastes. That's why Alfred A. (Pop) Sotier of the American Packing Co., St. Louis, has such a fine record behind him. He began at the age of 14, in the days when hogs were skinned, when horsepower was used to grind sausage meat and when wages were \$8 per week, and when they used to cut hogs while still warm. He was one of the organizers of the Alton Packing Co., Alton, Ill., later was connected with the Luer Packing Co., and has been with the American Packing Co. for 18 years, where he is a director and in charge of sales.

S. F. Spencer, general manager, Keefe LeStourgeon Co., Arkansas City, Kan., packers, has recovered from an illness which kept him away from business for some time. His wide circle of friends in the trade are pleased to know that he is himself again.

H. H. Droste, sales manager, Jas. H. Forbes Tea and Coffee Co., is making a tour through the East with his wife and one of his sons. The trip combines business and pleasure.

Vincent Schaefer, foreman, Grand Valley Packing Co., Ionia, Mich., is sailing this week for a three months' vacation in Europe.

Harry O'Grady, of the operating staff of the Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, has been transferred to Denver as superintendent of the company's plant there, formerly the Blayne-Murphy Company. O'Grady is widely known among plant executives, and was given a big send-off by his Omaha friends upon his removal to Denver. He was given a banquet by fellow-employees and presented with an automobile as a testimonial to his 20 years of service at the Omaha plant.

Bob Colina, well-known livestock order buyer of Omaha, was dealt a severe blow recently when the automobile in which his wife and daughter were riding turned over near Scottsburg, Ind. His daughter, Mrs. Leslie Kountz, was killed and Mrs. Colina severely injured. The accident happened while enroute to French Lick Springs. Mrs. Kountz was buried at Fort Mitchell, Ky. Mrs. Colina is recovering rapidly and was released from the hospital last week.

Watch Wanted page for positions.



NEW YORK NEWS NOTES

President David Coh, Kansas Packing Co., New York, spent a week fishing at Gray Rocks Inn, Sainte Jovite, Quebec, and while in Canada visited at the plant of Canada Packers, Ltd., Toronto.

George A. Handley, eastern district manager, Cudahy Packing Co., New York, is visiting in Chicago for a week. A. E. Nelson, New York district branch house manager, Wilson & Co., is spending some time in Chicago, while George Degrosse, frozen egg division, is visiting the plants of Wilson & Co. in the West.

A. Coquette, produce department, and A. S. Dale, butter department, Wilson & Co., Chicago, were in New York last week.

F. A. Helmreich, product development department, Armour and Company, Chicago, was a visitor at the plant of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co. during the past week.

Meat, fish and poultry seized and destroyed by the health department of the city of New York during the week ended June 8, 1935, were as follows: Meat—Brooklyn, 59 lbs.; Manhattan, 658 lbs.; Bronx, 2 lbs.; Richmond, 2 lbs.; Total, 721 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1 lb. Poultry—Manhattan, 58 lbs.

William and Ralph Kraus are operating a wholesale veal business at 863 Washington st., New York. The new firm is receiving the best wishes of the trade for its success.

Henry D. Luttmann, senior director, H. C. Bohack & Co., Inc., and an associate of the late founder of that company, is sailing on the s.s. Reliance of the Hamburg-American line on June 28. On this North Cape tour he will be accompanied by his wife. The H. C. Bohack Co., which operates a chain of 700 stores throughout Brooklyn and Long Island, more than half of which are complete food markets, opened another market on June 15 at 93-06 Third ave., in the Fort Hamilton section of Brooklyn.

Wholesale and retail meat men of New Jersey area had their annual golf match at the Teterboro course on June 6. The wholesalers won and were presented with a silver cup given by the Hudson County Meat Council. A. D. Sullivan of Armour and Company and George D. Rogers of Swift & Company were the wholesalers' stars. Fred F. Finkledey of Wilson & Co. was judge.

Max J. Sulzberger, former vice president, S. & S. Company, died at his home in New York on June 4 following a brief illness. He was a son of the late Ferdinand Sulzberger, founder and for many years president of the S. & S. Company. He was unmarried and until recently had lived in Vienna. He is survived by five brothers, Dr. Nathan Sulzberger, G. F. Sulzberger, Arthur Sulzberger, Dr. M. B. Sulzberger and C. F. Sulzberger, all of New York and four sisters.



For the Retail Meat Dealer



Retail Shop Talk

SHOP REFRIGERATION

Unused space costs the dealer money. If he is cooling that space, refrigeration is being wasted. This dealer wants to cut down the height of his box. He writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

We have a refrigerator 7 x 9 x 11 ft. and have just installed an ice machine. Would you suggest that I cut down the ceiling in my box, say to 7½ ft.; then hang the coils so that they will be lower and nearer to the bottom?

If a box 7½ ft. high will serve this dealer's needs there would be no objection to making the change; in fact there might be some advantages, particularly in the matter of refrigeration costs. The less area there is to be cooled, the less refrigeration will cost.

However, before going ahead with the work this dealer should determine how much room will be taken up by the coils, and plan the height of the ceiling so there will be sufficient head room. If quarters of beef are to be hung in the box, this fact should be taken into consideration.

POINTS FOR CASH AND CARRY

Many meat dealers who formerly sold on the basis of credit and delivery have in the past few years, due to the lower purchasing power of customers, changed to a cash and carry basis. They find that some of the advantages of the latter system are:

1. Money is obtained when sale is made.
2. Does not tie up capital.
3. Saves interest on borrowed money.
4. Reduces bookkeeping expense.
5. Saves collection expense.
6. Avoids bad debt losses.
7. Avoids arguments and loss of trade.
8. Prevents failure to charge amounts.
9. Cash customers usually buy more wares.
10. Fewer goods are returned.

DEALERS MUST WATCH WASTE

It is a good idea to use a little "Scotch" in the retail meat store at this time. Waste should be especially watched as it is essential that the dealer get the greatest value out of every

pound or fraction of a pound of meat. Nicking a piece off the end of a steak may have represented only a cent or two loss last year but it represents almost double that now.

Materials that were formerly discarded or carelessly handled when meat was plentiful and lower in price should be conserved now. In saving trimmings, however, the retailer should remember that these must be handled carefully

and promptly if ground beef or sausage made from them is to be of good quality.

COOKING & MEAT SHRINKAGE

There used to be an arbitrary rule about roasting lamb "20 minutes to the pound," regardless of the stage of doneness required, oven temperatures or whether the meat was to be seared first or cooked at a low even temperature without searing. Furthermore, no one ever thought much about the possible shrinkage resulting from these different methods of cooking.

Lucy M. Alexander, a specialist in meat cookery in the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that while the shrinkage of lamb during roasting depends on several factors, the most important to the housewife is the method of cooking used—that is, the oven temperature and stage to which the meat is cooked.

"To cook the meat to just the stage we want it we insert a meat thermometer into the center of the thickest part of the lamb leg and keep it there all the time it is roasting. We also use a separate oven thermometer," says Miss Alexander.

"In our tests on method of cooking we used several different oven temperatures. The chief result of these tests was that the stage to which we cooked the lamb made more difference than did the oven temperatures used. For instance, the well-done lamb lost 27 per cent of its weight regardless of whether after searing the finishing temperature was 125 degs. C. or 175 degs. C. In contrast, lamb cooked only to 76 degs. C. (medium well-done) lost between 12 and 17 per cent of its weight, and the lower the oven temperature the less the shrinkage was.

Searing increased the loss of weight, both as evaporated water and as pan drippings, but the extra loss was mainly fat. Average temperature, however, had more influence on shrinkage than did the initial sear."

RETAIL MEAT PRICES RISE

Retail prices of meats throughout the United States rose 1.2 per cent during two weeks ended May 21, while retail prices of all foods declined .3 of one per cent during the same period. Prices of cereals, eggs and sweetstuffs moved slightly higher with meat, but dairy products, fruits and vegetables, beverages and fats and oils were lower. Percentage increases in meat and egg prices were the same.

RETAIL MEAT PRICES

Average monthly prices at New York, Chicago, and Kansas City.

Compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices in cents per pound (simple average of quotations received):

	CHOICE GRADE. (Mostly Cash and Del. Stores.)			GOOD GRADE. (Mostly Cash and Carry Stores.)		
	New York, May 31.	Chicago, May 31.	Kans. City, May 31.	New York, May 31.	Chicago, May 31.	Kans. City, May 31.
Beef:						
Porterhouse steak	.62	.53	.58	.50	.45	.42
Sirloin steak	.48	.44	.44	.43	.39	.39
Top round steak	.45	..	..	.42	..	..
Bottom round	.43	..	..	.39	..	..
Round steak, full cut	.38	.36	..	..	.35	..
Heel round	.29	.26	..	.26	.24	..
Flank steak	.36	.31	.30	.33	.29	.31
Top sirloin	.43	..	..	.37	..	..
Rump roast, boneless	.38	.36	.32	.36	.30	.31
Rib roast, 1st 6 ribs	.41	.33	.32	.35	.31	.30
Blade rib roast	.29	.32	..	.28	.27	..
Cross rib & top chuck	.39	..	..	.32	..	..
Arm roast	.28	.24	..	.26	.24	..
Straight cut chuck	.28	.28	.24	.27	.25	.24
Corner piece	.25	..	..	.24	..	..
Thick plate	.18	.18	..	.17	.16	..
Navel	.18	.16	.17	.16	.16	..
Boneless brisket	.40	.28	.26	.35	.28	.19
Brisket, bone in	.29	.19	.18	.22	.19	.15
Ground meat	.28	.24	.19	.23	.19	.19
Boneless stew meat	.34	.30	.21	.29	.24	.21
Veal:						
Outlet or steak	.53	.40	.42	.44	.37	.39
Loin chops	.44	.34	.40	.37	.30	.37
Rib chops	.38	.29	.36	.32	.28	.31
Rump roast	.34	.27	.25	.28	.24	.25
Shoulder chops	.29	.24	.27	.20	.22	.24
Shoulder roast	.22	.24	..	.21	.24	..
Boneless shoulder	.28	..	..	.30	..	..
Breast	.22	.17	.18	.18	.15	.15
Boneless stew	.34	.28	.24	.30	.24	.25
Liver	.72	.55	.46	.58	.43	.42
Lamb:						
Loin chops	.46	.42	.45	.38	.35	.39
Rib chops	.39	.35	.41	.32	.32	.37
Leg	.31	.28	.26	.27	.26	.26
Shoulder chops	.32	.28	.27	.29	.25	.25
Square chuck	.24	..	.21	.20	..	.21
Shoulder roast	..	.24	..	..	.22	..
Breast	.9	.13	.14	.12	.11	.14
Shank and neck	.10	.16	.14	.12	.15	.16
Pork:						
Center loin chops	.40	.38	.37	.36	.36	.33
Rib chops	.40	..	.37	.36	..	.33
End chops	.30	.27	.28	.28	.28	.28
Fr. hams, whole	.30	..	.26	.27	..	.25
Fr. shoulders, whole	.25	..	.23	.24	..	..
Fr. picnics, whole	.25	.19	..	.23	.19	..
Boston butts	.26	.35	.28	.28	.35	..
Sparr ribs	.26	.29	.29	.29	.18	.21
Lard (carton)	.23	.20	.21	.19	.18	.20
Sm. hams, whole	.31	.27	.27	.28	.26	.26
Sm. hams, whole	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sliced hams	.28	.24	.25	.25	.24	.24
Bacon strip, whole	.56	.48	.44	.47	.42	.44
No. 1	.39	.36	.35	.36	.35	.35
Bacon strip, whole	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 2	..	.33	.33	.31	.32	..
Sliced bacon, No. 1	.45	.43	.42	.41	.40	.38
Smoked butts	.39	.36	.36	.37	.35	.39
Smoked picnics	..	.22	.23	.21	.22	.23
Corned bellies or	..	..	..	..	..	..
pickled pork	.33	..	.25	.29	..	.24
Sausage meat	.36	.26	.26	.28	.24	.26
Salt pork	..	..	..	..	..	..

NEWS OF THE RETAILERS

Main Market, 4349 Grand River ave., Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000.

Clyde Doolittle has succeeded Merritt Doolittle in management of Quality Food Market, 1908 Hewitt, Everett, Wash.

I. S. Mayberry has moved his meat and grocery business from Umapine to Milton, Ore.

Peoples Market, Roscommon, Mich., has been incorporated with capital of \$3,500 to handle meats.

Henry Kruse has sold his market at 1530 Pike place, Seattle, Wash., to John Piehovich.

A. McAllister has entered the meat business at Monroe, Wash.

Henry Gunter, 9137 Kercheval ave., Detroit, Mich., has incorporated his meat business under the style of Gunter's Markets, Inc.

J. P. Grigware has sold his retail meat business in Tonasket, Wash., to R. F. McCoy.

A fire caused \$8,500 in damage to meat and grocery store of A. D. Robinson, Fruitvale blvd., Yakima, Wash.

Steve Kish has engaged in the meat business at 416 E. North ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Herbrand & Son is a new entrant in the meat business in Beaver Dam, Wis.

Max Braun will soon open a meat market in Brownsdale, Minn.

N. J. Steckee of Dickinson, N. D., has sold out his meat business to Amos Freed.

J. P. Buchan is a new retail meat dealer in St. Cloud, Minn.

Buehler Brothers have engaged in the meat business at 3500 W. North ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Publix meat market, Inc., has been chartered in Madison, Wis., by H. E. Stehr, M. E. Bloon and others.

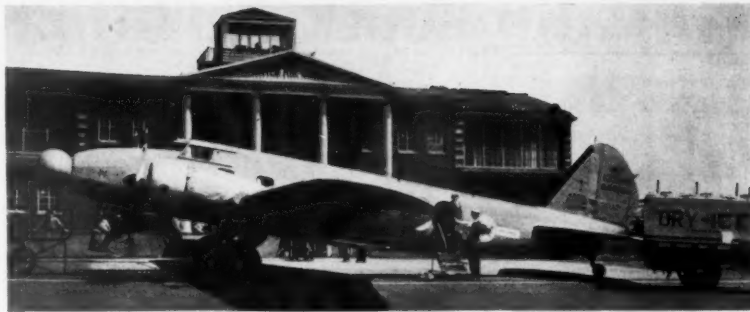
Vence Cibulka has opened a meat market at 339 N. 35th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Bunzel's Market, Inc., has been chartered in Milwaukee, Wis., and is located at 2344 S. 27th st. J. Bunzel, sr., is interested.

AMONG RETAIL MEAT DEALERS

The meeting of Eastern District Branch held at Schwaben Hall, June 11, found president Joseph Wagner back from his second honeymoon. Recording secretary William Havighorst is still confined to his home and the meeting was recorded by the executive secretary. The delegates to the state convention were present and gave a comprehensive report of activities. They also advised the members that Theo. C. Meyer, the popular treasurer of the Branch, was elected treasurer of the New York State Association.

During discussion of conditions, the president stressed the urgent need of



MEAT FROM THE SOUTH POLE.

When the Byrd expedition returned from the South Pole it brought along a quantity of seal meat. After travelling 10,000 miles from Little America on the flagship Jacob Rupert a portion of it was sent by Lieut. Com. Geo. O. Neville, executive officer of the expedition, to his friend Charles E. Rochester, manager of the Hotel Lexington, New York City. The picture shows this consignment—the first air shipment of seal meat from the Antarctic—going by United Air lines to a newspaper dinner in Cleveland, O., packed in "Dry Ice" (registered trademark of Dry Ice, Inc., for solid carbon dioxide.)

co-operation among the members. The meeting adjourned until June 25.

The meeting of Bronx Branch has been postponed from June 19 to the 26, so the members may attend the meeting of New York Butchers Calfskin Association on the former date.

Meat dealers are to get police protection in the current meat buyers' strike. Commissioner of markets William Fellowes Morgan, representing Mayor La Guardia has conferred with the New York State Association of Meat Dealers and pledged cooperation.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

Wholesale prices of Western dressed meats quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and Eastern markets on June 13, 1935:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef:				
STEERS:				
(1) (300-500 lbs.) choice.....	\$17.00@18.00		\$17.00@18.00	
Good	15.50@17.00		15.00@16.50	
Medium	12.50@15.50		13.00@15.00	
Common	11.50@12.50		12.00@13.00	
STEERS:				
(500-600 lbs.) choice.....	17.00@18.50		17.00@18.50	18.00@19.00
Good	15.50@17.00		15.00@17.00	16.00@17.50
Medium	13.00@15.50		13.00@15.00	14.00@15.50
Common	12.00@13.00		12.00@13.00	12.00@14.00
STEERS:				
(600-700 lbs.) choice.....	17.00@18.50		17.00@18.50	18.00@19.00
Good	16.00@17.00		15.50@17.00	16.00@17.50
Medium	14.00@16.00	13.50@15.50	13.50@15.50	14.00@15.50
STEERS:				
(700 lbs. up) choice.....	17.50@18.50	17.50@19.00	17.50@19.00	18.00@19.00
Good	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.50
COWS:				
Good	13.50@14.50	12.50@13.50	13.50@14.50	
Medium	11.00@13.50	11.50@12.50	11.50@13.50	12.00@13.50
Common	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.50	10.00@11.00	10.50@12.00
Fresh Veal:				
VEAL:				
(2) choice	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Good	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@13.00
Common	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
SPRING LAMB:				
Choice	17.00@18.50	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Good	16.00@17.50	16.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@17.00
YEARLING:				
(40-55 lbs.) choice.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	16.50@17.00
Good	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	16.00@16.50
Medium	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	15.00@16.00
MUTTON:				
(Ewe) (70 lbs. down) good.....	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	7.50@ 9.00	9.00@10.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00
Common	8.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 8.00	6.00@ 6.50	7.00@ 8.00
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lbs. avg.....	22.00@23.50	23.50@24.50	23.00@24.50	23.00@24.00
10-12 lbs. avg.....	21.00@22.50	23.50@24.50	22.50@24.00	23.00@24.00
12-15 lbs. avg.....	20.00@21.50	22.00@23.50	21.00@22.50	20.50@22.00
16-22 lbs. avg.....	18.50@20.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@21.00
SHOULDERS: N. Y. Style: Skinned:				
8-12 lbs. avg.....	17.50@18.50		18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
PICNICS:				
6-8 lbs. avg.....		17.00@18.00		
BUTTS: Boston Style:				
4-8 lbs. avg.....	21.50@22.50		22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00

(1) Includes heifer 450 pounds down at Chicago. (2) Includes "skins on" at New York and Chicago. (3) Includes sides at Boston and Philadelphia.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.		Week ended June 12, 1935.		Cor. week, 1934.	
Prime native steers—		June 12, 1935.		1934.	
400-600	19	@20	12	@12 1/2	
600-800	19	@20	11	@11 1/2	
800-1000	19	@19 1/2	13 1/2	@14	
Good native steers—					
400-600	17	@18	10 1/2	@11 1/2	
600-800	17	@18	11	@11 1/2	
800-1000	17 1/2	@18 1/2	12	@12 1/2	
Medium steers—					
400-600	15	@16	9 1/2	@10 1/2	
600-800	16	@17	10 1/2	@11	
800-1000	17	@17 1/2	11 1/2	@12	
Heifers, good, 400-600.	15 1/2	@17	10	@11	
Cows, 400-600	10 1/2	@13 1/2	8 1/4	@8	
Hind quarters, choice.		@23 1/2		@16	
Fore quarters, choice.		@15 1/2		@9 1/2	

Beef Cuts.

Steer loins, prime.	unquoted	@32	
Steer loins, No. 1.		@31	
Steer loins, No. 2.		@31	
Steer short loins, prime.	unquoted	@42	
Steer short loins, No. 1.		@40	
Steer short loins, No. 2.		@40	
Steer loin ends (hips).		@24	
Steer loin ends, No. 2.		@24	
Cow loins		@24	
Cow short loins.		@30	
Cow loin ends (hips).		@19	
Steer ribs, prime.	unquoted	@20	
Steer ribs, No. 1.		@19	
Steer ribs, No. 2.		@23	
Cow ribs, No. 2.		@18	
Cow ribs, No. 3.		@13	
Steer rounds, prime.	unquoted	@13	
Steer rounds, No. 1.		@13 1/2	
Steer rounds, No. 2.		@12 1/2	
Steer chucks, prime.	unquoted	@8 1/2	
Steer chucks, No. 1.		@14 1/2	
Steer chucks, No. 2.		@14	
Cow rounds		@14 1/2	
Cow chucks		@12 1/2	
Steer plates		@14	
Medium plates		@13 1/2	
Briskets, No. 1.		@18	
Steer navel ends.		@12	
Cow navel ends.		@9 1/2	
Fore shanks		@5	
Hind shanks		@7	
Strip loins, No. 1, bbls.		@65	
Strip loins, No. 2.		@62	
Sirloin butts, No. 1.		@30	
Sirloin butts, No. 2.		@24	
Beef tenderloins, No. 1.		@75	
Beef tenderloins, No. 2.		@55	
Rump butts		@15	
Flank steaks		@22 1/2	
Shoulder clods		@15	
Hanging tenderloins		@14	
Insides, green, 5@8 lbs.		@16	
Outsides, green, 5@6 lbs.		@14 1/2	
Knuckles, green, 5@6 lbs.		@16	

Beef Products.

Brains (per lb.)	@7	@5
Hearts	@12 1/2	@5
Tongues	@18	@17
Sweetbreads	@19	@19
Ox-tail, per lb.	@10	@5
Fresh tripe, plain.	@9	@4
Fresh tripe, H. C.	@12	@8
Livers	@18	@13
Kidneys, per lb.	@10 1/2	@8

Veal.

Choice carcass	15	@16	9	@10
Good carcass	13	@14	7	@8
Good saddles	17	@18	10	@13
Good racks	12	@13	7	@8
Medium racks	11	@12	5	@6

Veal Products.

Brains, each	@12	@7
Sweetbreads	@45	@35
Calf livers	@35	@35

Lamb.

Choice lambs	@18	@19
Medium lambs	@16	@17
Choice saddles	@22	@21
Medium saddles	@20	@19
Choice fores	@16	@18
Medium fores	@14	@16
Lamb fries, per lb.	@32	@25
Lamb tongues, per lb.	@12	@14
Lamb kidneys, per lb.	@20	@25

Mutton.

Heavy sheep	@6	@3
Light sheep	@10	@7
Heavy saddles	@12	@5
Light saddles	@13	@9
Heavy fores	@7	@3
Light fores	@8	@6
Mutton legs	@14	@10
Mutton loins	@10	@8
Mutton stew	@8	@4
Sheep tongues, per lb.	@12 1/2	@12
Sheep heads, each.	@14	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. av.	@24	@12
Picnic shoulders	@16 1/2	@8 1/2
Skinned shoulders	@18	@9
Tenderloins	@35	@23
Spare ribs	@13	@5 1/2
Back fat	@16	@7
Boston butts	@22	@11
Boneless butts, cellar trim, 2@4		
Hocks	@25	@16
Tails	@12	@6
Neck bones	@6	@2
Slip bones	@11	@5
Blade bones	@13	@6
Pigs' feet	@5	@2 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	@12	@6
Livers	@11	@8
Brains	@10	@6
Ears	@5	@4
Snouts	@8	@5
Heads	@5	@3
Chitterlings	@5	....

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

(Quotations cover fancy grades.)

Pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons.	@28 1/2
Country style sausage, fresh in links.	@22 1/2
Country style sausage, fresh in bulk.	@20 1/2
Country style sausage, smoked.	@24 1/2
Frankfurters in sheep casings.	@22 1/2
Frankfurters in hog casings.	@20 1/2
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.	@16 1/2
Bologna in beef middles, choice.	@17 1/2
Liver sausage in beef rounds.	@16 1/2
Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs.	@20 1/2
Liver sausage in hog bungs.	@20 1/2
Head cheese	@19 1/2
New England luncheon specialty.	@25 1/2
Mixed luncheon specialty, choice.	@20 1/2
Tongue sausage	@13
Blood sausage	@12 1/2
Souse	@19 1/2
Polish sausage	@18 1/2

DRY SAUSAGE

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.	@40
Thuringer cervelat	@22
Farmer	@28
Holsteiner	@26
B. C. salami, choice.	@36
Milano salami, choice, in hog bungs.	@37
B. C. salami, new condition.	@22
Frisses, choice, in hog middles.	@62
Genoa style salami.	@24
Pepperoni	@33
Mortadella, new condition.	@23
Capicola	@43
Italian style hams.	@35
Virginia hams	@38

SAUSAGE MATERIALS

(F.O.B. CHICAGO, carlot basis.)

Regular pork trimmings.	14 1/2	@15
Special lean pork trimmings.		@18
Extra lean pork trimmings.		@19 1/2
Pork cheek meat.		@14
Pork hearts		@9 1/2
Pork livers		@9
Native boneless bulk meat (heavy).		@11 1/2
Boneless chucks		@10 1/2
Shank meat		@10 1/2
Beef trimmings		@9 1/2
Beef cheeks (trimmed).		@10 1/2
Dr. canner cows, 350 lbs. and up.	8 1/2	@9
Dressed cutter cows, 400 lbs. and up.	9	@9 1/2
Dr. bologna bulls, 600 lbs. and up.	9	@9 1/2
Pork tongues, canner trim. S. P.		@18 1/2

SAUSAGE IN OIL

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.	\$6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.	7.25
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.	7.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.	8.25
Smoked link sausage in hog casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.	6.75
Large tins, 1 to crate.	7.50

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF

Mess pork, regular.	@33.00
Family back pork, 24 to 34 pieces.	@32.50
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces.	@32.00
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces.	@33.00
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces.	@27.00
Bean pork	@29.50
Brisket pork	@27.00
Plate beef	@27.00
Extra plate beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@28.00

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS

Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.	15.50
Lamb tongue, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.	40.00
Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	20.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	25.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	28.00

DRY SALT MEATS

Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.	@17 1/2
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.	@17 1/2
Rib bellies, 25@30 lbs.	@17 1/2
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.	@12
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.	@14 1/2
Regular plates	@14 1/2
Jowl butts	@14 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Fancy reg. hams, 14@16 lbs.	22 1/2	@23 1/2
Fancy skd. hams, 14@16 lbs.	23 1/2	@24 1/2
Standard reg. hams, 14@16 lbs. plain.	22	@23
Picnics, 4@8 lbs., short shank, plain.	19 1/2	@20 1/2
Picnics, 4@8 lbs., long shank, plain.	18	@19
Fancy bacon, 6@8 lbs., parchment paper.	30	@31
Standard bacon, 6@8 lbs., plain.	26 1/2	@27 1/2
No. 1 beef ham, cuts, smoked.		
Insides, 8@12 lbs.	27	@28
Outsides, 5@9 lbs.	22	@23
Knuckles, 5@9 lbs.	24	@25
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, fattened.		@34 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, fattened.		@36 1/2
Cooked picnics, skin on, fattened.		@28
Cooked picnics, skinned, fattened.		@29
Cooked loin roll, smoked.		@41

LARD

Prime steam, cash, Bd. Trade.	@13.62 1/2
Prime steam, loose, Bd. Trade.	@13.85
Refined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chgo.	@15 1/2
Kettle rend, tierces, f.o.b. Chgo.	@15 1/2
Leaf, kettle rendered, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago.	@16 1/2
Neutral, in tierces, f.o.b. Chicago.	@17
Compound, vegetable, tierces, c.a.f.	@13

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE

Extra oleo oil.	12	@12 1/2
Prime No. 2 oil.	11	@11 1/2
Prime oleo stearine, edible.	9	@9 1/2

TALLOW AND GREASES

Edible tallow, under 1% acid, 43 titre.	8	@8 1/2
Prime packers' tallow.	7	@7 1/2
No. 1 tallow, 10% f.f.a.	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Special tallow	6 1/2	@7
Choice white grease.	7 1/2	@8
A-White grease	6 1/2	@6 1/2
B-White grease, maximum 5% acid.	6	@6 1/2
Yellow grease, 10@15%.	6	@6 1/2
Brown grease, 40% f.f.a.	5 1/2	@5 1/2

ANIMAL OILS

Prime edible	@16 1/2
Prime inedible	@12
Headlight	@13
Prime W. S.	@12 1/2
Extra W. S.	@12 1/2
Extra lard oil.	@12
Extra No. 1.	@11 1/2
No. 1 lard oil.	@11
No. 2 lard oil.	@10 1/2
Acidless tallow oil.	@11 1/2
20% neatfoot	@16 1/2
Special neatfoot	@12 1/2
Extra neatfoot	@11 1/2
No. 1 neatfoot.	@11 1/2

Oil weighs 7 1/2 lbs. per gallon. Barrels contain about 50 gals. each. Prices are for oil in barrels.

VEGETABLE OILS

Crude cottonseed oil in tanks, f.o.b.	
Valley points, prompt.....	9 @ 9 1/2
White, deodorized, in bbls., f.o.b. Chgo.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Yellow, deodorized.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Soap stock, 50% f.f.a., f.o.b. mills.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Soya bean oil, f.o.b. mills.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cocconut oil, seller's tanks, f.o.b. coast.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined in bbls., f.o.b. Chicago.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

OLEOMARGARINE

White animal fat margarine in 1-lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago.	15	@16
Nat. 1-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago.		@13 1/2
Puff paste		@14 1/2

PURE VINEGARS

A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY

2407 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

CURING MATERIALS

	Cwt.	Bags.
Nitrate of soda (Chgo. warehouse stock):		
1 to 4 bbls. delivered.....	\$9.10	
5 or more bbls. delivered.....	8.95	
Salt peter, 1 to 4 bbls. f.o.b. N. Y.:		
Dbl. refined granulated.....	6.25	6.15
Small crystals.....	7.25	7.15
Medium crystals.....	7.62 1/2	7.50
Large crystals.....	8.00	7.75
Dbl. refd. gran. nitrate of soda.....	8.62 1/2	8.25
Salt per ton, in minimum car of 80,000 lbs. only, f.o.b. Chicago:		
Granulated.....	\$ 6.995	
Medium, air dried.....	9.400	
Medium, kiln dried.....	10.990	
Rock.....	6.782	
Sugar—		
Raw sugar, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans.....	@3.45	
Second sugar, 90 basis.....	none	
Standard gran., f.o.b. refiners (2%).....	@5.25	
Packers' curing sugar, 100 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%.....	@4.75	
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%.....	@4.65	

SPICES

(Basis Chicago, original bbls., bags or bales)

	Whole.	Ground.
Allspice Prime.....	7 1/2	8 1/4
Resinoid.....	7 1/2	9
Chili Pepper, Fancy.....	25	25 1/2
Chili Powder, Fancy.....	22	27
Cloves, Amboyna.....	18	16
Madagascar.....	14	17
Zanzibar.....	18	20 1/4
Ginger, Jamaica.....	65	71 1/2
African.....	60	65
Mustard, East India.....	15	16 1/2
M. I. & W. I. Blend.....	15	16
Mustard Flour, Fancy.....	15	16
No. 1.....	15	16
Notmaga, Fancy Banda.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
East India.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
E. I. & W. I. Blend.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
Paprika, Extra Fancy.....	24	24
Fancy.....	23	24
Hungarian.....	27	27
Paprika Sweet Red Pepper.....	22	22 1/2
Pepper, Cayenne.....	22	22 1/2
Red Pepper No. 1.....	16 1/2	16 1/2
Pepper, Black Aleppo.....	10	11 1/2
Black Lampung.....	8 1/2	10
Black Tullacherry.....	11 1/2	13
White Java Muntok.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
White Singapore.....	15 1/2	17 1/2
White Packers.....	16	16

SEEDS AND HERBS

	Ground for Whole.	Sausage.
Caraway Seed.....	9	11
Celery Seed.....	37	42
Cominos Seed.....	15	18
Coriander Morocco Bleached.....	7 1/2	8
Coriander Morocco Natural No. 1.....	11	13
Mustard Seed, Cal. Yellow.....	8 1/2	10 1/2
American.....	8 1/2	10 1/2
Majoram, French.....	33	36
Oregano.....	11	14
Sage, Dalmation Fancy.....	7	9
Dalmation No. 1 Fancy.....	6 1/2	8 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS

(F. O. B. CHICAGO.)

(Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)		
Beef Casings:		
Domestic rounds, 180 pack.....	@28	
Domestic rounds 140 pack.....	@35	
Export rounds, wide.....	@32 1/2	
Export rounds, medium.....	@35	
Export rounds, narrow.....	@38	
No. 1 weasands.....	@06	
No. 2 weasands.....	@08	
No. 1 bungs.....	@12	
No. 2 bungs.....	@7	
Middles, regular.....	@50	
Middles, select, wide, 2@2 1/2 in. diam.....	@60	
Middles, select, extra wide, 2 1/2 in. and over.....	@90	
Dried bladders:		
12-15 in. wide, flat.....	1.00	
10-12 in. wide, flat.....	.80	
8-10 in. wide, flat.....	.60	
6-8 in. wide, flat.....	.25	
Hog casings:		
Narrow, per 100 yds.....	2.60	
Narrow, special, per 100 yds.....	2.25	
Medium, regular.....	2.15	
Wide, per 100 yds.....	1.75	
Extra wide, per 100 yds.....	1.80	
Export bungs.....	.28	
Large prime bungs.....	.15	
Medium prime bungs.....	.15	
Small prime bungs.....	.10	
Middles, per set.....	.17	
Stomachs.....	.08	

COOPERAGE

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	\$1.35	@1.37 1/2
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.25	@1.27 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.42 1/2	@1.45
Oak pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.32 1/2	@1.35
White oak ham tierces.....	2.12 1/2	@2.15
Red oak ham tierces.....	1.87 1/2	@1.90
White oak lard tierces.....	1.87 1/2	@1.90

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE

Steers, good and choice, 1,240-lb.....	@13.50
Steers, medium, 1,000-1,045 lbs.....	\$ 9.50 @ 9.55
Bulls.....	7.00 down
Cows, cutter and low cutter.....	3.50 @ 5.25

LIVE CALVES

Vealers, good.....	@10.50
Vealers, medium.....	7.00 @ 9.00
Vealers, cull and common.....	4.00 @ 6.50

LIVE LAMBS

Lambs, good and choice, springers.....	\$ 9.75 @ 10.00
Lambs, medium.....	9.00 @ 9.50
Ewes.....	\$4.00 down

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, desirable, 193-lb. average.....	@10.00
---------------------------------------	--------

DRESSED BEEF

City Dressed.

Choice, native, heavy.....	.19	@21
Choice, native, light.....	.18	@20
Native, common to fair.....	.17	@18

Western Dressed Beef.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	.19	@20
Native choice yearlings 440@600 lbs.....	.19	@20
Good to choice heifers.....	.17	@18
Good to choice cows.....	.16	@17
Common to fair cows.....	.14	@15
Fresh bologna bulls.....	.11	@12

BEEF CUTS

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	.24 @26	.25 @27
No. 2 ribs.....	.22 @23	.23 @24
No. 3 ribs.....	.18 @20	.19 @22
No. 1 loins.....	.30 @32	.36 @38
No. 2 loins.....	.26 @28	.32 @34
No. 3 loins.....	.22 @24	.26 @28
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	.21 @24	.23 @26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	.19 @21	.21 @22
No. 1 rounds.....	.18 @19	.18 @19
No. 2 rounds.....	.17 @18	.17 @18
No. 3 rounds.....	.15 @16	.16 @17
No. 1 chucks.....	.17 @18	.17 @18
No. 2 chucks.....	.16 @17	.16 @17
No. 3 chucks.....	.14 @15	.15 @16
Bolognas.....	.12 @13	.12 @13
Rolls, reg. 6@8 lbs. avg.....	.23 @25	.23 @25
Rolls, reg. 4@6 lbs. avg.....	.18 @19	.18 @19
Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	.50 @60	.50 @60
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.....	.50 @60	.50 @60
Shoulder clods.....	.12 @14	.12 @14

DRESSED VEAL

Good.....	15 1/2 @17
Medium.....	14 1/2 @15 1/2
Common.....	13 @14 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs.....	.19 @20
Lambs, prime to choice.....	.18 @19
Lambs, good.....	.17 @18
Lambs, medium.....	.14 @16
Sheep, good.....	.11 @12
Sheep, medium.....	.9 @11

DRESSED HOGS

Hogs, good to choice.....	\$17.50 @ \$17.75
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FRESH PORK CUTS

Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs.....	.24 @25
Pork tenderloins, fresh.....	.23 @24
Pork tenderloins, frozen.....	.30 @32
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	.18 1/2 @19
Butts, boneless, Western.....	.23 @24
Butts, regular, Western.....	.22 @23
Hams, Western, fresh, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	.20 @21
Picnic hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs. average.....	.16 @17
Pork trimmings, extra lean.....	.21 @22
Pork trimmings, regular 50% lean.....	.16 @17
Spareribs.....	.14 @15

SMOKED MEATS

Regular hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	.24 @25
Regular hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	.23 @24
Regular hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	.22 1/2 @23 1/2
Skinned hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	.24 @25
Skinned hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	.24 @25
Skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg.....	.23 @24
Skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. avg.....	.22 @23
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	.19 1/2 @20
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.....	.19 @20
City pickled bellies, 8@12 lbs. avg.....	.23 @24
Bacon, boneless, Western.....	.30 @31
Bacon, boneless, city.....	.29 @30
Rollettes, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	.23 @24
Beef tongue, light.....	.23 @25
Beef tongue, heavy.....	.23 @27

FANCY MEATS

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	15c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, l. c. trim'd.....	30c a pound
Sweetbreads, beef.....	35c a pound
Sweetbreads, veal.....	70c a pair
Beef kidneys.....	15c a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	3c each
Livers, beef.....	27c a pound
Oxtails.....	18c a pound
Beef hanging tenders.....	25c a pound
Lamb fries.....	10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Shop fat.....	@2.50 per cwt.
Breast fat.....	@3.00 per cwt.
Edible suet.....	@5.00 per cwt.
Inedible suet.....	@3.50 per cwt.

GREEN CALFSKINS

	5-9	9 1/4-12 1/4	12 1/4-14	14-18	18 up
Prime No. 1 veals.....	.15	2.10	2.20	2.25	2.40
Prime No. 2 veals.....	.14	1.95	2.05	2.10	2.15
Buttermilk No. 1.....	.12	1.80	1.90	1.95	....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	.11	1.70	1.80	1.85	....
Branded grubby.....	8	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.30
Number 3.....	8	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.30

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pieces.....	75.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pieces.....	@ 65.00
Black or striped hoofs, per ton.....	45.00 @ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	@100.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pieces.....	@ 70.00
Horns, according to grade.....	75.00 @ 200.00

PRODUCE MARKETS

	Chicago.	New York.
BUTTER.		
Creamery (92 score).....	@23 1/2	24 @24 1/2
Creamery (90-91 score).....	.22 1/2 @22 1/2	....
Creamery firsts (88-90 score).....	.21 % @22	....
EGGS.		
Extra firsts.....	.23 @23 1/2	....
Firsts (fresh).....	.22 1/2 @23 1/2	@24
Standards.....	.25 @25 1/2	@25 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls.....	.12 @18	19 1/2 @22 1/2
Broilers.....	.13 1/2 @20	17 @25
Fryers.....	.19 @21	....
Spring.....	.22 @24	....
Turkeys.....	.13 @17	12 @20
Ducks.....	.9 @18	9 @12
Geese.....	.7 @10	8 @9

DRESSED POULTRY.

Fryers, 31-42, frozen.....	.21 1/4 @23 1/4	22 1/2 @24 1/4
Roasters, 43-54, frozen.....	.26 @27	26 @28
Roasters, 55 & up, frozen.....	.28 @28 1/2	29 @29 1/2
Fowls, 31-47.....	.20 1/4 @22 1/4	21 1/4 @23 1/4
48-59.....	.23 @23 1/2	24 @24 1/2
60 and up.....	.21 1/2 @24	22 1/2 @25

BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, week ended June 6, 1935:

	May 31	1	3	4	5	6
Chicago.....	.24 1/4	.23 1/4	.23 1/4	.23 1/4	.24	.24 1/4
New York.....	.25	.24 1/2	.25	.25 1/2	.25	.25 1/2
Boston.....	.26	.25 1/2	.26	.26 1/2	.26	.26 1/2
Phila.....	.26	.25 1/2	.26	.26 1/2	.26	.26 1/2
San Fran.....	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27

Wholesale prices carlots—fresh centralized carlots—90 score at Chicago:

	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/4	24	24	24 1/2
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Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	—Since Jan. 1— 1935.	1934.
Chicago.....	69,132	54,259	61,520	1,196,701	1,246,973
N. Y.....	57,371	47,854	65,252	1,374,630	1,629,320
Boston.....	22,251	19,815	21,890	507,987	552,585
Phila.....	24,900	12,893	23,829	492,130	564,914

Total 173,654 134,621 172,441 3,571,448 3,993,792

Cold storage movement (lbs.):

	In June 6.	Out June 6.	On hand June 7.	Same week day last year.
Chicago.....	50,600	17,318	3,524,227	3,793,142
N. Y.....	4,418	32,902	3,562,278	4,606,762
Boston.....	750	20,016	730,956	1,101,806
Phila.....	1,699	63,420	668,876	987,221
Total.....	57,467	133,665	8,486,337	10,488,934

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page, \$3.00 an inch for each insertion. Position Wanted, special rate, \$2.00 an inch for each insertion. Minimum Space 1 inch, not over 48 words, including signature or box number. No display. Remittance must be sent with order.

Men Wanted

Rendering Foreman

Wanted foreman familiar with feed material for rendering plant. Prefer man with packinghouse experience. State experience and salary expected. W-933, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Position Wanted

Sausagemaker

Well experienced sausagemaker wishes to make change with good firm. Willing to go anywhere. W-930, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Sausagemaker

Experienced sausagemaker and chopper, 30 years of age, wants steady position. Hard worker. Michigan or northern part of Wisconsin preferred. Please indicate salary. W-932, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Packinghouse Executive

Will consider following positions: Manager, superintendent, assistant, adviser, efficiency, general or production foreman, curing expert. Experience, ability, confidence and expert knowledge of maximum production qualifies me to produce first-class products at minimum cost. Can eliminate your troubles, worries, losses. W-934, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Practical Superintendent

28 years' experience all departments, large and small plants. Last 18 years plant superintendent for large packer. Can successfully operate any department or plant and produce quality products at minimum expense and proper yield. Will go anywhere. Opportunity for advancement more important than initial salary. W-937, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Position Wanted

Working Sausage Foreman

Up-to-date sausagemaker with 20 years' experience in sausage manufacturing, in both U. S. and Europe. Ability to make complete line of quality sausage, loaves, summer sausage, etc., from any materials and fully capable of giving satisfactory results. Age 35. Good references. Go anywhere. W-936, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Working Sausage Foreman

with thorough practical experience manufacturing fancy and standard line of sausage. American salami, meat loaves, etc., desires position with house needing man to keep up good trade or build up poor one. Entirely familiar with regular and latest cures and methods. Growing connection desired. W-938, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Pork Superintendent

Thirty years' experience hog killing and cutting, pork trimming, pork packing and specializing in curing cellars. Can furnish A-1 references as to character and ability. W-924, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Sausage Foreman

with many years' experience wants position on west coast. Can take full charge of any sausage department, produce a full line of high-class and medium-priced sausages and is thoroughly experienced in curing sweet pickled meats. Furnish best references. W-925, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Plants for Sale

Pork Packing Plant for Sale

For sale, modern pork packing and sausage plant in favorable location for livestock supplies, with local distributive outlet to one million people. Established local and southern trade; well known brands. For sale on reasonable terms. FS-935, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Equipment Wanted

Tamale Machine

Wanted, Allens horizontal type tamale machine. W-931, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Equipment For Sale

Hasher for Sale

"Boss" motor-driven junior hasher and washer, 5 H.P. motor. Hasher has knives and saws. Used very little, practically new. Cost \$1,000, sell for \$500. Joseph Seltzer, Pork Products, Richboro, Pa.

Car Tanks

Two horizontal car tanks for sale, \$75 each. Hafleigh & Co., 2817 N. American St., Buchanan, Va.

Equipment for Sale

MACHINERY BARGAINS: 3—Mechanical Mfg. Meat Mixers, 1—M. & M. Hog, 1—Lard Filter Press, 2—Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 35', 5—Cooking Kettles. Miscellaneous: Lard Rolls, Cutters, Rendering Tanks, Hammer Mills, Ice Machines, Boilers, Pumps, etc.

What Idle Machinery have you for sale?

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BLACKHAWK HAMS and BACON

Straight and Mixed Cars of
Packing House Products

Waterloo, Iowa

CARLOT SHIPPERS

Straight and mixed cars



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"Reliable" Brand

HAMS — BACON — LARD — SAUSAGE
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CHEESE — BUTTER — EGGS — POULTRY

A full line of Fresh Pork—Beef—Veal
Mutton and Cured Pork Cuts

Hides—Hair—Digester Tankage

KINGAN & Co.

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HAMS and BACON

Straight and Mixed Cars of Beef,
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Hunter Packing Company

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of Beef and Provisions*



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[We Specialize in Straight
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boneless or straight carcass

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BEEF — PORK — SAUSAGE — PROVISIONS

BUFFALO — OMAHA — WICHITA

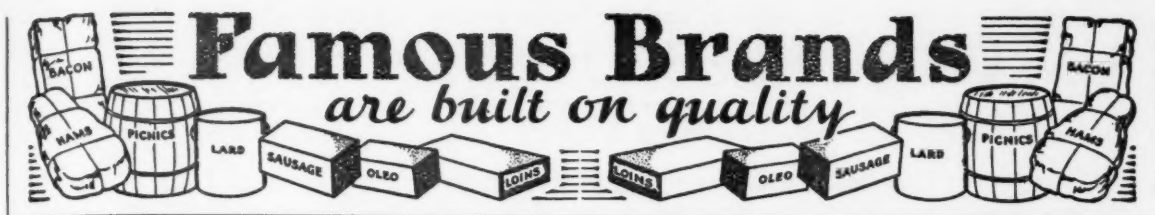
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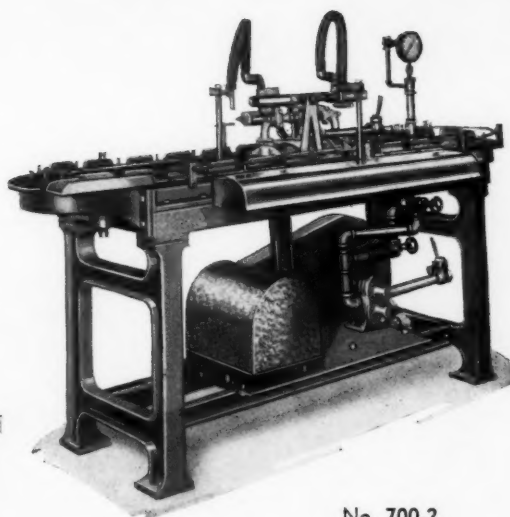
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SIZE
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New York, N. Y.

Western Office:
111 Sutter Street
Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco, Calif.

Why YOU SHOULD USE ATLAS GELATIN

The less evident the gelatin, the better the jellied meats.

That's the idea behind Atlas Gelatin.

For Atlas is a *specialized* gelatin, intended for one purpose only . . .
making jellied meats.

That's why Atlas is

Transparent so the meats can look their very best.

Tasteless so that the true meat flavor is not
obscured.

High Test and because of this high jelly strength,
it is economical to use.

In purity, Atlas meets all state and federal pure food regulations.

Swift & Company

General Offices: Chicago

GUARANTEE

If you are not 100% pleased with Atlas Gelatin . . . both as
to results and economy . . . you may return it to us at our
expense.

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